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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

In Kazan, as leader of the pack, there was working a curious change. If his mates had been wolves it would not have been difficult for Gray Wolf to have lured him away. But Kazan was among his own kind. He was a dog. And they were dogs. Fires that had burned down and ceased to warm him flamed up in him anew. In his life with Gray Wolf one thing had oppressed him as it could not oppress her, and that thing was loneliness. Nature had created him of that kind which requires companionship—not of one but of many. It had given him birth that he might listen to and obey the commands of the voice of man. He had grown to hate men, but of the dogs—his kind—he was a part. He had been happy with Gray Wolf, happier than he had ever been in the companionship of men and his blood-brothers. But he had been a long time separated from the life that had once been his and the call of blood made him for a time forget. And only Gray Wolf, with that wonderful super-instinct which nature was giving her in place of her lost sight, foresaw the end to which it was leading him.

Each day the temperature continued to rise until when the sun was warmest the snow began to thaw a little. This was two weeks after the fight near the bull. Gradually the pack had swung eastward, until it was now fifty miles east and twenty miles south of the old home under the windfall. More than ever Gray Wolf began to long for their old nest under the fallen trees. Again with those first promises of spring in sunshine and air, there was coming also for the second time in her life the promise of approaching motherhood.

But her efforts to draw Kazan back were unavailing, and in spite of her protest he wandered each day a little farther east and south at the head of his pack.

Instinct impelled the four huskies to move in that direction. They had not yet been long enough a part of the wild to forget the necessity of man and in that direction there was man. In that direction, and not far from them now, was the Hudson Bay Co.'s post to which they and their dead master owed their allegiance. Kazan did not know this, but one day something happened to bring back visions and desires that widened still more the gulf between him and Gray Wolf.

They had come to the cap of a ridge when something stopped them. It was a man's voice crying shrilly that word of long ago that had so often stirred the blood in Kazan's own veins —"m'hoosh! m'hoosh! m'hoosh" — and from the ridge they looked down upon the open space of the plain—where a team of six dogs was trotting ahead of a sledge, with a man running behind them, urging them on at every other step with that cry of "mhoosh! m'hoosh! m'hoosh!"

Tremblingly and undecided, the four huskies and the wolf-dog stood on the ridge with Gray Wolf cringing behind them. Not until man and dogs and sledge had disappeared did they move, and then they trotted down to the trail and sniffed at it whiningly and excitedly. For a mile or two they followed Kazan and his mates going fearlessly in the trail. Gray Wolf hung back, traveling 20 yards to the right of them, with the hot man-scent driving the blood feverishly through her brain. Only her love for Kazan—and the faith that still had in him—kept her that near.

At the edge of a swamp Kazan halted and turned away from the trail. With the desire that was growing in him there was still that old suspicion which nothing could quite wipe out—the suspicion that was an inheritance in his quarter-strain of wolf. Gray Wolf whined joyfully when he turned into the forest, and drew so close to him that her shoulder rubbed against Kazan's as they traveled side by side.

The "slush" snows followed fast after this. And the "slush" snows meant spring—and the emptying of the wilderness of human life. Kazan and his mates soon began to scent the presence and the movement of this life. They were now within 30 miles of the post. For a hundred miles on all sides of them the trappers were moving in with their late winter's catch of furs. From east and west, south and north, the trails led to the post. The pack was caught in the mesh of them. For a week not a day passed that they did not cross a fresh trail, and sometimes two or three.

Gray Wolf was haunted by constant fear. In her blindness she knew that they were surrounded by the menace of men. To Kazan what was coming to pass had more and more ceased to fill him with fear and caution. Three times that week he had heard the shouts of men—and once he had heard the white man's laughter and the barking of dogs as their master tossed them their daily feed of fish. In the air he caught the pungent scent of camp-fires, and one night, in the far distance, he heard a wild snatch of song, followed by the yelping and howling of a dog pack.

Slowly and surely the lure of man drew him nearer to the post—a mile tonight, two miles tomorrow, but always nearer. And Gray Wolf, fighting her losing fight to the end, sensed in the danger-filled air the nearness of that hour when he would respond to the final call and she would be left alone.

These were days of activity and excitement at the fur company's post, days of accounting, of profit and of pleasure; the days when the wilderness poured in its treasure of fur, to be sent a little later to London and Paris and the capitals of Europe. And this year there was more than the usual interest in the foregathering of the forest people. The plague had wrought its terrible havoc, and not until the fur-hunters had come to answer the spring rollcall would it be known accurately who had lived and who who had died.

The Chippewans and half-breeds from the south began to arrive first, with their teams of mongrel curs, picked up along the borders of civilization. Close after them came the hunters from the western barren lands, bringing with them loads of white fox and caribou skins, and an army of big-footed long-legged Mackenzie hounds that pulled like horses and wailed like whipped puppies when the huskies and Eskimo dogs set upon them. Packs of fierce Labrador dogs, never vanquished except by death, came from close to Hudson's Bay. Team after team of little yellow and gray Eskimo dogs, as quick with their fangs as were their black and swift-running masters with their hands and feet, met the much larger and dark-colored Malemutes from the Athabasca. Enemies of all these packs of fierce huskies trailed in from all sides, fighting, snapping and snarling, with the lust of killing deep born in them from their wolf progenitors.

There was no cessation in the battle of the fangs. It began with the first brute arrivals. It continued from dawn through the day and around the campfires at night. There was never an end to the strife between the dogs, and between the men and the dogs. The snow was trailed and stained with blood and the scent of it added greater fierceness to the wolf-breeds.

Half a dozen battles were fought to the death each day and night. Those that died were chiefly the south-bred curs—mixtures of mastiff, Great Dane and sheep-dog—and the fatally slow Mackenzie hounds. About the post rose the smoke of a hundred campfires, and about these fires gathered the women and the children of the hunters. When the snow was no longer fit for sledging, Williams, the factor, noted that there were many who had not come, and the accounts of these he later scratched out of his ledgers, knowing that they were victims of the plague.

At last came the night of the Big Carnival. For weeks and months women and children had been looking forward to this. In scores of forest cabins, in smoke-blackened tepees, and even in the frozen homes of the little Eskimos, anticipation of this wild night of pleasure had given an added zest to life. It was the Big Circus—the good time given twice each year by the company to its people.

This year, to offset the memory of plague and death, the factor had put forth unusual exertions. His hunters had killed four fat caribou. In the clearing there were great piles of dry logs, and in the center of all there rose eight 10-foot tree-butts crotched at the top; and from crotch to crotch there rested a stout sapling stripped of bark, and on each sapling was spitted the carcass of a caribou, to be roasted whole by the heat of the fire beneath. The fires were lighted at dusk, and Williams himself started the first of those wild songs of the Northland—the song of the caribou, as the flames leaped up into the dark night.

"Oh, ze cariboo-oo-oo, ze cariboo-oo-oo,
He roas' on high,
Jes, under ze sky.
Ze big white cariboo-oo-oo!"

"Now!" he yelled. "Now—all together!" And carried away by his enthusiasm, the forest people awakened from their silence of months, and the song burst forth in a savage frenzy that reached to the skies.

Two miles to the south and west that first thunder of human voice reached the ears of Kazan and Gray Wolf and the masterless huskies. And with the voices of men they heard now the excited howlings of dogs. The huskies faced the direction of the sounds, moving restlessly and whining. For a few moments Kazan stood as though carven of rock. Then he turned his head, and his first look was to Gray Wolf. She had slunk back a dozen feet and lay crouched under the thick cover of a balsam shrub. Her body, legs and neck were flattened in the snow. She made no sound, but her lips were drawn back and her teeth shone white.

Kazan trotted back to her, sniffed at her blind face and whined. Gray Wolf still did not move. He returned to the dogs and his jaws opened and closed with a snap. Still more clearly came the wild voice of the carnival, and no longer to be held back by Kazan's leadership, the four huskies dropped their heads and slunk like shadows in its direction. Kazan hesitated, urging Gray Wolf. But not a muscle of Gray Wolf's body moved. She would have followed him in face of fire but not in face of man. Not a sound escaped her ears. She heard

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

WILSON SAYS U. S. NAVY SHOULD BE WORLD'S LARGEST

Sways St. Louis Audience of 15,000 German-Americans to Wild Enthusiasm in Last Speech of Tour.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—President Wilson today told an audience of 15,000, which swayed with a tumult of cheering, that the United States should have the greatest navy in the world.

"I believe the navy of the United States should be unconquerable," he said. "The greatest in the world."

The President declared that submarine commanders have instructions which for the most part conform with international law, but that the act of one commander might set the world afire, including America.

"Upon the ocean there are hundreds of cargoes of American goods," he said. "Cotton, grain and all the bountiful supplies America is sending out to the world—and any of these cargoes, any one of those ships, may be the point of contact that will bring America into the war."

For the first time during the tour the President told how one set of belligerents was cut off from the world. He said this kept the United States from helping them as it would like. He made the statement in trying to show that the United States was really neutral.

Will Come When Called.

The President brought his preparedness tour to a close by stirring his great audience of German-Americans to a near frenzy of patriotic enthusiasm.

"Will you come when I call?" he asked.

Cries of "Yes, yes," and "You bet we will," came from all parts of the Coliseum, and the crowd fairly rocked the big hall with its applause.

The President drove home in emphatic words that the army he wants will be a citizen one and not a professional one. This brought about another storm of cheers.

Hits Pacificists.

The President handled the pacificists in the roughest fashion he has yet used and the St. Louis crowd cheered his every sarcastic statement.

"These men look straight into the face of facts," said the President, "and see nothing but atmospheric air.

"You should listen with indulgence to them, but absolutely ignore their words. They have a right to talk, but no right to influence us.

"Nothing chills folly like exposure to the air."

"America is at peace with all the world and desires to remain at peace with all the world," he said. "It is a real peace, not a shallow peace. It is not a peace based upon selfish interests. America is friendly with all the nations of the world. America is drawn from all nations of the world. America understands what the ties are from other countries. It would tear our heart strings to be at war with any of the great nations.

"But if we have to defend and maintain our rights by going to war, America would do it."

"I have no indictment of any form of government. But I do not know where any people ever went to war with people. And in America, no man is master.

"So far as America is concerned, no men need go about preaching peace. We are disciples of peace already.

"I, in my individual capacity, am a disciple of domestic peace and happiness," stated the President, but he was stopped with loud laughter. He smiled as he saw the crowd took the statement in connection with his marriage.

"Submarine commanders for the most part have instructions that confirm with international law. But one reckless commander of a submarine, by placing his own interpretations on what his government wants and by a rash act, can set the whole world on fire."

The President, in solemn tones, stirred the crowd by wild enthusiasm with the statement:

"We respect other nations and absolutely respect their rights, so long as they respect our rights. I have tried to think of the point of view of the other side. I want the record to show that we stand for actual neutrality and not pretended neutrality.

"You know how one nation has been largely cut off from communication with the outside world owing to the war. And this has had a lot to do with sentiment in this country. But despite that I believe that this nation has been absolutely neutral.

"The peace of America depends on what other nations do. And that is why I have come to encourage you to prepare.

"Now here is the choice, and I don't see how a prudent man could doubt which alternative to take. Either we shall sit still and wait for a necessity for immediate national preparedness to come and then call on raw recruits who for months will be useless and even then of little use, because of inexperience, or we shall adopt the ancient American principle of making the men of America ready to take care of their government."

The President aroused the wildest enthusiasm when he declared he wanted a citizen army and not a professional one.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

"Some of these days we shall be able to call the statesmen of the older nations to witness that it was we who kept the quiet flame of international principle burning upon its altar while the winds of passion were sweeping away every altar in the world. Some of these days they will look back with gratification upon the steadfast allegiance of the United States to those principles of action which every man loves when his temper is not upset and his judgment not disturbed."—President Wilson at St. Louis.

NAVAL CODE BOOK LOST; TWO ARE ACCUSED

Lieutenants May Be Court-Martialed.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—A book containing the secret code of the United States navy, has been lost from the torpedo boat destroyer Hull, and according to advices received today from Washington, the navy department has ordered the court-martial at the Mare Island navy of Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, commander of the reserve torpedo flotilla and of the Hull, and of Ensign Robert D. Kirkpatrick, executive officer, in whose joint possession the book was.

If the book cannot be found, or its destruction, unread by outsiders, absolutely demonstrated, it may be necessary, it is said by naval officers here, to provide a complete new system of secret communication for the navy.

HERE'S THE LATEST PEACE FEELER SENT FROM BERLIN

Washington, Feb. 2.—Peace proposals, from a German standpoint, as presented today by a person familiar with the situation in Europe, follow:

Restoration of Belgium, without the exaction of a war indemnity or the Belgian Congo, as originally suggested by Germany.

Restoration of Northern France, without the exaction of a war indemnity or French colonial territory in Africa.

Partition of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania among Austria, Bulgaria and Greece.

Recognition of a German protectorate over the Turkish empire, which will carry with it the full development of German commercial "spheres of influence" in Asia Minor and Arabia.

Cession of Russian Courland to Germany.

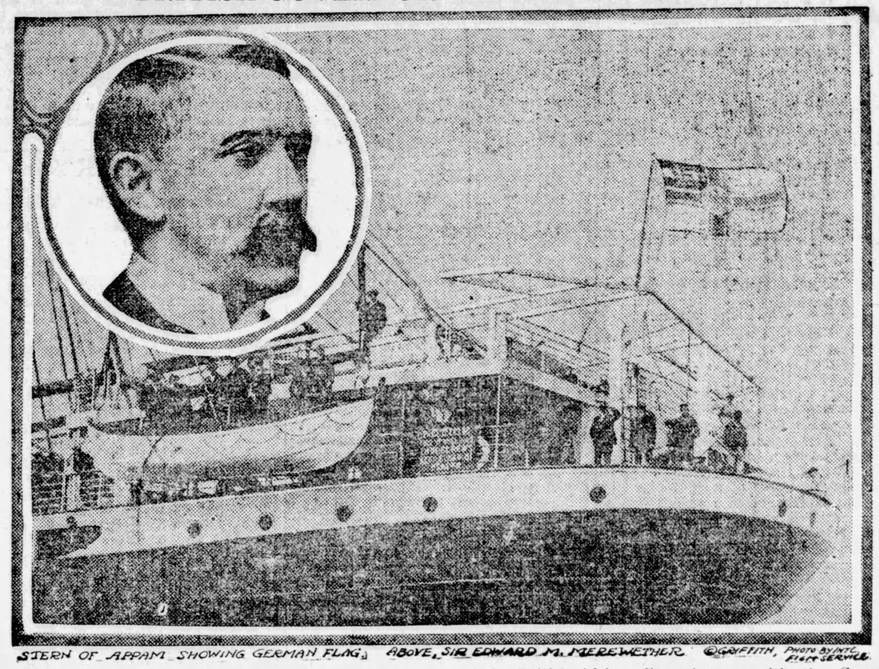
Erection of an independent kingdom of Poland, under a German prince, to which would be ceded a part of Galicia by Austria.

Compensation of Rumania by cession of Bessarabia by Russia, and cession of a part of Bukowina or Transylvania by Austria-Hungary.

Relinquishment of all claim by Germany to Kiau Chau and the Australasian and Pacific islands.

An adjustment with Great Britain, which will give Germany an African colony, composed either of a part of its former holdings on that continent or an entirely new block of territory.

GERMAN FLAG FLYING FROM APPAM'S STERN AND BRITISH GOVERNOR HELD AS A PRISONER ABOARD



STERN OF APPAM SHOWING GERMAN FLAG; ABOVE, SIR EDWARD M. MEREWETHER. ©GRIFFITH, Photo by Int. Film Service.

This picture, taken in Hampton Roads, shows the stern of the British African liner Appam, with the German flag, placed by the German prize crew which brought her to the American port, flying from the taff rail. The insert shows Sir Edward M. Merewether, the British governor and commander-in-chief of Sierre Leone, who, with his wife, Lady Merewether, and his suite, is a captive aboard the vessel.

WILSON'S TRIP IS EFFECTIVE

Congressmen Begin to Hear Demands for United States Preparedness.

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson's national defense campaign in the middle west is bearing fruit. Telegrams indorsing his position are beginning to arrive in Washington and congressmen opposing the defense program are hearing from home.

One of the most emphatic of these telegrams was received yesterday by Congressman William Gordon of Cleveland, a member of the House military affairs committee. Mr. Gordon is opposed to the President's recommendations and is a pronounced pacifist.

The telegram was from Harold A. McNitt of Cleveland, a publisher, and reads:

We'll Kick You Out.

"We don't care about your garden seed, but we would like to see a little evidence of statesmanship. If your unpatriotic stand against preparedness continues we shall kick you out of public life, and kick you so hard you will never even think of trying to get back."

Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan congressmen say they have not received messages from their constituents. With the exception of Tavenner and Buchanan of Illinois they have declared for an enlarged national defense.

"That may be the reason we have not heard from home," commented Representative Wilson of Chicago.

Suspect Foreign Money.

A congressional investigation of anti-defense organizations was asked yesterday by the navy league in an open letter to Chairman Henry of the House committee on rules. A. H. Dadmun, secretary of the league, who asked for the probe, wrote: "The country is entitled to know who is furnishing the money for so many long telegrams being sent to congressmen in opposition to President Wilson's plans for preparedness. Is foreign money being used? The Navy League would like to see published in the Congressional Record the names of its supporters, side by side with the names of those who are backing the anti-defense organizations."

POPE'SE ENVOY REACHES TOKYO

Mgr. Petrelli Will Present Coronation Congratulations.

Tokio, Japan, Feb. 3.—Mgr. Guiseppe Petrelli, special envoy of Pope Benedict, arrived at Tokio yesterday to present the pope's coronation congratulations to Emperor Yoshihito. Mgr. Petrelli will be the guest of the nation until February 9. After presenting Pope Benedict's congratulatory letter, which is written in Latin, Mgr. Petrelli will be the guest of the emperor today at a state banquet, which princes, ministers and other distinguished personages have been commanded to attend.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

The biggest fleet of Zepplins that has yet assaulted British cities attacked London last week, killing 54 and injuring 67 persons.

Major-General George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama canal zone, says that he is unable to give a definite date when the canal will be reopened, but asserts that danger from slides is over.

A dispatch from Gibraltar says that last week the British steamer Chase Hill foundered in the Atlantic while bound from New York to Havre. The crew was rescued.

The English conscription bill goes into effect on Feb. 10. King George signed a proclamation fixing the date.

The Pacific northwest was paralyzed by a snowstorm last week, tying up rail and wire communication.

London is authority for the statement that the kaiser asked the United States to send Colonel E. M. House to Europe as a peace envoy.

Rebels in the eastern oil region of Mexico on Feb. 2 defeated the Carranza forces at Chapapote. The Carranzistas lost 40 men besides guns and ammunition.

At one of Billy Sunday's meetings in Trenton, N. J., last week, 25,000 voters of that state pledged their moral support and votes to make New Jersey dry.

President Wilson returned home on Feb. 4 from his western trip when he addressed thousands of people in favor of preparedness. As a result of Wilson's speeches congressmen and senators are receiving letters from their constituents urging their support of the defense plans.

Fourteen persons were killed at Huntington, W. Va., on Feb. 2 when the towboat Sam Brown, of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coke and Coal Co. was demolished by a boiler explosion.

A Constantinople dispatch states that Prince Izzeden, heir apparent to the Turkish throne, committed suicide by opening his arteries.

A dangerous revolutionary outbreak occurred in Portugal on Feb. 2, when an attempt was made to assassinate Senor Catarho de Moneses, the minister of justice. The shots fired at him missed.

A new steel merger has been completed, known as the International Steel Co. Companies forming the merger are the Cambria Steel Co., the Lackawanna Steel Co., and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. Capital will be $200,000,000.

Colonel E. M. House, the President's emissary abroad, remained in Germany four days instead of ten, as he intended.

Sections of Arkansas, Mississippi and Kentucky were swept by floods last week, causing the loss of eight lives and property damage of $10,000,000.

U. S. SEEKS TO PROVE EASTLAND TO BLAME

Hopes to Refute Defense That River Was at Fault.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 2.—With the preliminary details of its case out of the way, the government began in earnest today its attack on the evidence produced by the defense in the steamer Eastland hearing in federal court here.

The prosecution has announced it will introduce evidence in an effort to disprove the claims of counsel for the six indicted men that the disaster in the Chicago river last July was caused when the vessel struck the river bottom or a submerged pile and it will then proceed to attempt to establish the validity of the indictment counts which charge conspiracy to violate the navigation laws.

HOLDS THE APPAM UNDOUBTEDLY IS A GERMAN PRIZE

Secretary of State Lansing Says Only Question for Government Is What to Do With Her.

Washington, Feb. 3.—"There is no doubt that the Appam is a German prize of war. The question for this government now to decide is what to do with her as such prize."

Secretary Lansing so summed up the status of the former British liner now at Newport News today, and at the same time accepted the decision of the department neutrality board concerning the vessel's status. He explained that the fact that there was an American citizen on board made no material difference. He was treated well when a prisoner. Secretary Lansing said he hopes a decision regarding the final disposition regarding the Appam will be reached within 48 hours.

Although the department ordered all persons on board the Appam released, Secretary Lansing said that Lieut. Berg, in command, had precedent in his refusal to release persons in the military or naval service of Great Britain.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, visited the department and urged Lansing to order Berg to turn loose all British subjects held on board the Appam. The secretary said this was impossible under existing conditions.

AMBASSADOR DEMANDS OWNER BE GIVEN APPAM

Washington, Feb. 4.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, today presented a formal demand on behalf of his government for the return to British owners of the liner Appam, taken by a German prize crew. A new diplomatic controversy with Great Britain is foreshadowed as the United States has decided to hold the prize is Germany's.

Secretary Lansing indicated today that the United States had decided to hold that the Prussian-American treaty governs the case of the Appam, as Germany contends, and that all that remained to be decided was the interpretation of the application of the treaty's terms.

The secretary disclosed further that the sole question to be decided by the interpretation was how long the Appam should be permitted to remain in American waters. The treaty guarantees to a German prize the right to come and go freely. If the Appam were forced to depart she would doubtless become the prey of British cruisers assembling outside the Virginia capes. If forced to depart, German officials have stated the ship would be sunk to prevent her recapture by the British.

Germany is expected to contend that the treaty guarantees the Appam the right to remain safe in Hampton Roads until the case goes before a prize court for adjudication. Technically the ship does not become Germany's prize until such a court establishes the validity of her capture.

TAKE WEST AFRICA TOWNS

London, Feb. 3.—The British have occupied Diang, Nkan and Lolodorf, West Africa, according to an official announcement made last night, and suffered only slight losses.

RESERVISTS KILL EACH OTHER WHEN SHIP SINKS

Athens, Greece, Feb. 4.—"There isn't any way to tell you so that you would understand the awful horror of the things that I have seen and lived in the last month," said Marie Lemos of Irving Park, Chicago, one of the Red Cross nurses who survived the sinking of the Italian steamship Brindisi, which recently struck a mine in the Adriatic. She continued:

"The hideous rapidity of the sinking of the steamship Brindisi, with her decks covered with dead; myself shot into the water, which was full of struggling youths trying to keep afloat but disappearing one by one within sight of land; the Austrian aeroplane attacks on San Giovanni de Medua and Durazzo; the ghastly sight of hundreds of Serbs falling exhausted and dying from hunger and cold along the road of their retreat through Albania—it does not seem believable."

Miss Lemos is 22 years old, with broad features revealing her Bohemian extraction. High laced boots, a short khaki blouse, a jacket embroidered with the Red Cross insignia and a flannel waist constitute her only possessions.

The Red Cross nurse left New York aboard the steamer Italia, which carried $10,000 worth of Red Cross supplies which were destined for the relief of the Serbs. Among the passengers were 423 Montenegrin reservists, many of them Americain citizens, who were returning from the western states and even Alaska to fight for their country.

The Frothingham Red Cross unit, consisted of Miss Stephanie Hample and Frank Synacek, both of New York, who were drowned; Dr. Edward Cunot of Chicago, who disapepared after being rescued, and is thought to have returned to Brindisi, and Dr. George Gucha and Mare Lemos, who are now at Athens.

"We struck a mine at 9:30 in the morning and the ship began to sink immediately," said Miss Lemos. "We tried to lower a boat, but the ship heeled over so that everybody in the boat was thrown into the water. Miss Hample could not swim and never came up. I managed to scramble back aboard the Brindisi, where I found some 200 Montenegrins who were unable to swim.

"These men said they would not die by the enemy's hand. They sang their national anthem and then one squad shot the others and finally killed themselves. The decks were covered with dead and awash with blood.

"When the ship began to founder I slipped back into the water and swam to a plank on which several men were clinging, but who dropped off one by one. Finally, after being three hours in the water, I was picked up and taken to San Giovanni de Medua.

"As soon as the 143 persons rescued were safely ashore, the Montenegrins lined up and re-sang the national anthem. While the men were singing an Austrian aeroplane bombarded the town, killing 18 of those who had just been saved.

"The following day the body of Miss Hample was washed ashore. I took from it a locket with the picture of her fiance, who was with the Serbian army, intending to deliver it to him, but when I reached Scutari I learned he had been killed.

"From San Giovanni de Medua we walked to Scutari and sought to join the Serbian staff at Plavnica, but six days later the evacuation of the town took place.

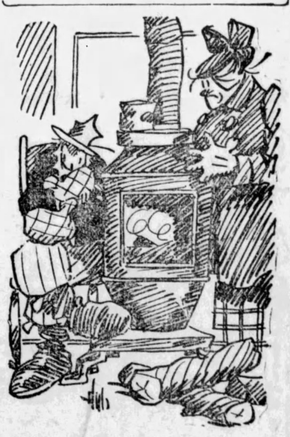
"King Nicholas of Montenegro fetched us to Scutari in his boat. He is a kindly and democratic old man, who seems to understand, but Prince Peter says he wants to give up the struggle and again begin life as a private citizen, preferably in America.

"From Scutari we walked five days through sleet and snow, over detestable roads, along which the hunger-weakened Serbs died like flies.

"Reaching Durazzo, seven pursuing aeroplanes bombarded the town, where the remnants of the Serbian army were so crowded that they were unable to escape the missiles. Many were killed and others wounded, and, owing to the lack of medical stores, the suffering was frightful.

"From Durazzo we accompanied the Serbs to Avlona and Corfu, and thence to Athens. We have sent a cablegram to the United States asking for instructions."

ABE MARTIN



Don't a feller feel good after he decides his overcoat'll last another winter?

Next t' hen's teeth ther hain't nothin' as scarce as corsets in a gypsy camp.

The Maid of the Forest

Copyright, 1913, A. C. McClurg & Co.

By Randall Parrish

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"Easier said than done, Brady. This ain't Kentucky, and the conditions are different. Those were hunters and backswodsmen who took possession of that land to the south. They came alone, on foot, rifle in hand, fighting men every one. That was their trade. These settlers who have come in north of the Ohio are of a different breed; they have brought wives and children with them, and have come to till the land. They are not hunters and woodsmen; half of them never even saw an Indian. They would be as helpless as babes on a war trail. They are colonists from the east, brought out here by organized companies and promised the protection of regular troops. And what is there between them and the savages yonder? Two small companies of infantry here at Harmar, and maybe a hundred more men scattered at litle posts west of Fort Pitt. And you talk of fighting all the northwest tribes with a handful like that! Ay! and the British garrisons back of them! Start it, my friend, and let me tell you that inside of thirty days there wouldn't be a white settler left alive along this river. St. Clair and Harmar are doing the best they can under such conditions. They have got to compromise; they don't dare provoke war. The Indians and British know this is true; Girty knows it, or he would never have ventured to come in here—what is it, Faulkner?"

The sergeant, a short, stocky fellow, saluted stiffly.

"The compliments of General Harmar, sir, and would you come to his office?"

"At once; and what did you do with the man you were put in charge of?"

"He is in the guardhouse, sir."

"You reported his arrival to General Harmar?"

"Yes, sir, and he said he desired to talk with you first."

"Very well, sergeant, as soon as I can slip out of these hunting clothes. Am I right, Brady?"

"Maybe so," he admitted reluctantly, "but that ain't my style o' handling Injuns. I reckon we'll hang 'round, bos, till we see what's comin' out o' this yer message bearin'. I'd sure like to be in any fracas whar I could get a slam at that hound o' hell."

Fort Harmar consisted merely of a few one-story houses, surrounded by a log stockade. The houses were against, or rather formed the rear defense, and faced the gate, with a considerable open space between, sometimes utilized as a drill ground for a single company. Sentry boxes were at each corner and a long building of logs, intended as a barracks, but generally unoccupied except as a receptacle for odds and ends, extended across the north side. The commandant's office was to the south. Altogether it was a rude, primitive arrangement, typical of the hastily erected frontier forts located along the river, intended more for the housing of troops than any stern purpose of defense. Situated as it was, on the summit of the bluff, and surrounded by open land, it might be successfully defended against Indian attack, but otherwise was a mere stockade camp. The guardhouse stood just within the gates, and sentries walked a narrow platform from which they could see over the stockade and keep watch in every direction. For those days discipline was strict in the garrison, and the troops were well drilled, as General Harmar was a vigilant commander, delighting in martial order and display.

It required but a few moments for me to shift my hunting suit for a suitable uniform, and this accomplished, I hurried across the parade to the office. The orderly admitted me at once. General Harmar was alone, sitting beside a small writing table, and began questioning me the instant I appeared.

"Close the door, Mr. Hayward. Now, sir, what is it that just happened outside the gate? Fighting with some of my scouts, I understand, over a fellow you brought in with you? I presume there was some cause for this unseemly quarrel?"

"There was, General Harmar," I replied, standing cap in hand.

He leaned back in his chair, drumming with one hand on the table, his stern eyes on my face.

"Then make your report, sir."

I went over the events of the past few hours rapidly, but clearly, and there was no interruption until I ceased to speak.

"Who did you say the man was?"

"Simon Girty, sir. That was the name he gave me, and Brady recognized him at once."

Harmar rose to his feet, and stormed across the room, trying to find voice for his anger.

"And they dare send that bloody fiend in here to negotiate with me! and I will have to see and talk with the dog! If only I had a thousand men to use in defense of this frontier, I'd have him kicked out of the gates inside of five minutes. But what have I? Barely three hundred, and half of them recruits, the scum of city alleys, who do not even know the beginning of the manual of arms. The whole lot are not equal to a single platoon of Continentals in a fight. That is what they give me with which to protect fifteen hundred miles of frontier. And I am expected to keep peace—peace with howling red savages, stirred into frenzy by British agents, and white renegades. And to do it, I must crawl on my belly, and speak soft to this dog Girty. I would St. Clair was here."

He stopped suddenly.

"What is his mission? Did he say?"

"Not a word, sir, except that he represented the tribes, and bore a message from Hamilton."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

DRUGGISTS HIGHLY RECOMMEND DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Satisfied With Results

I have been selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for six and one-half years and my customers are always satisfied with the results obtained from the use of the medicine and speak favorably regarding it. I have used it for "pain in the back," and a bottle or two put me in good shape and made me feel fine again. I believe Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root will cure any cases for which it is recommended if they are not of too long standing.

Very truly yours,
FRANK JENKINS, Druggist,
Pilgrim, Texas.
November 11th, 1915.

Customers Speak Favorably

We have been handling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for fourteen years and during all that time we never had a dissatisfied user of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; all of our customers speak very favorably regarding it. We know of cases of Gall Stones, Gravel, Catarrh or Inflamation of Bladder and Rheumatism where it produced the most beneficial results. We believe it is a good medicine for the diseases for which it is intended.

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By N. E. McCune,
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Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

the quick fall of Kazan's feet as he left her. In another moment she knew that he was gone. Then — and not until then—did she lift her head, and from her soft throat there broke a whimpering cry.

It was her last call to Kazan. But stronger than that there was running through Kazan's excited blood the call of man and of dog. The huskies were far in advance of him now and for a few moments he raced madly to overtake them. Then he slowed down until he was trotting, and a hundred yards farther on he stopped. Less than a mile away he could see where the flames of the great fires were reddening the sky. He gazed back to see if Gray Wolf was following and then went on until he struck an open and hard traveled trail. It was beaten with the footprints of men and dogs, and over it two of the caribou had been dragged a day or two before.

At last he came to the thinned out strip of timber that surrounded the clearing and the flare of the flames was in his eyes. The bedlam of sound that came to him now was like fire in his brain. He heard the song and the laughter of men, the shrill cries of women and children, the barking and snarling of a hundred dogs. e wanted to rush out and join them, to become again a part of what he had once been. Yard by yard he sneaked through the thin timber until he had reached the edge of the clearing. There he stood in the shadow of a spruce and looked out upon the life as lie had once lived it, trembling, wistful and yet hesitating in that final moment.

A hundred yards away was the savage circle of men and dogs and fire. His nostrils were filled with the rich aroma of the roasting caribou, and as he crouched down, still with that wolfish caution that Gray Wolf had taught him, men with long poles brought the huge carcasses crashing down upon the melting snow about the fires. In one great rush the horde of wild revelers crowded in with bared knives, and a snarling mass of dogs closed in behind them. In another moment he had forgotten Gray Wolf, had forgotten all that man and wild had taught him, and like a gray streak was across the open.

The dogs were serging back when he reached them, with half a dozen of the factor's men lashing them in the faces with long caribou-gut whips. The sting of the lash fell in a fierce cut over an Eskimo dog's shoulder, and in snapping at the lash his fangs struck Kazan's rump. With lightning swiftness Kazan returned the cut, and in an instant the jaws of the dogs met. In another instant they were down and Kazan had the Eskimo dog by the throat.

With shouts the men rushed in. Again and again their whips cut like knives through the air. Their blows fell on Kazan, who was uppermost, and as he felt the burning pain of the scourging whips there flooded through him all at once the fierce memory of the days of old—the days of the Club and the Lash. He snarled. Slowly he loosened his hold of the Eskimo dog's throat. And then, out of the melee of dogs and men, there sprang another man—with a club! I fell on Kazan's back and the force of it sent him flat into the snow. It was raised again. Behind the club there was a face—a brutal fire-reddened face. It was such a face that had driven Kazan into the wild, and as the club fell again he evaded the full weight of its blow and his fangs gleamed like ivory knives. A third time the club was raised, and this time Kazan met it in mid-air, and his teeth ripped the length of the man's forearm.

"Good God!" shrieked the man in pain, and Kazan caught the gleam of a rifle barrel as he sped toward the forest. A shot followed. Something like a red hot coal ran the length of Kazan's hip, and deep in the forest he stopped to lick at the burning furrow where the bullet had gone just deep enough to take the skin and hair from his flesh.

Gray wolf was still waiting under the balsam shrub when Kazan returned to her. Joyously she sprang forth to meet him. Once more the man had sent back the old Kazan to her. He muzzled her neck and face, and stood for a few moments with his head resting across her back, listening to the distant sound.

With ears laid flat, he set out into the north and west. And now Gray Wolf ran shoulder to shoulder with him like the Gray Wolf of the days before the dog-pack came; for that wonderful thing that lay beyond the realm of reason told her that once more she was comrade and mate, and that their trail that night was leading to their old home under the windfall.

CHAPTER XVII.

His Son.

It happened that Kazan was to remember three things above all others. He could never quite forget his old days in the traces, though they were growing more shadowy and indistinct in his memory as the summers and the winters passed. Like a dream there came to him a memory of the time he had gone down to Civilization. Like dreams were the visions that rose before him now and then of the face of the First Woman, and of the faces of masters who—to him—had lived ages ago. And never would he quite forget the Fire, and his fights with man and beast, and his long chases in the moonlight. But two things were always with him as if they had been but yesterday, rising clear and unforgetable above all others, like the two stars in the North that never lost their brilliance. One was Woman. The other was the terrible fight of that night on the top of the Sun Rock, when the lynx had blinded forever his wild mate, Gray Wolf. Certain events remain indelibly fixed in the minds of men; and so, in a not very different way, they remain in the minds of beasts. It takes neither brain nor reason to measure the depths of sorrow or of happiness. And Kazan in his unreasoning way knew that contentment and peace, a full stomach, and caresses and kind words instead of blows had come to him through Woman, and that comradeship in the wilderness—faith, loyalty and devotion—were a part of Gray Wolf. The third unforgetable thing was about to occur in the home they had found for themselves under the swamp windfall during the days of cold and famine.

They had left the swamp over a month before when it was smothered deep in snow. On the day they returned to it the sun was shining warmly in the first glorious days of spring warmth. Everywhere, big and small, there the rushing torrents of melting snows and the crackle of crumbling ice, the dying cries of thawing rock and earth and tree, and each night for many nights past the cold pale glow of the aurora borealis had crept farther and farther toward the pole in fading glory. So early as this the poplar buds had begun to swell and the air was filled with the sweet odor of balsam, spruce and cedar. Where there had been famine and death and stillness six weeks before, Kazan and Gray Wolf now stood at the edge of the swamp and breathed the earthy smells of spring, and listened to the sounds of life. Over their heads a pair of newly-mated moosebirds fluttered and scolded at them. A big jay sat pluming himself in the sunshine. Farther in they heard the crack of a stick broken under a heavy hoof. From the ridge behind them they caught the raw scent of a mother bear, busy pulling down the tender poplar buds for her six-week-old cubs born while she was still deep in her winter sleep.

In the warmth of the sun and the sweetness of the air there breathed to Gray Wolf the mystery of matehood and of motherhood. She whined softly and rubbed her blind face against Kazan. For days, in her way, she tried to tell him. More than ever she wanted to curl herself up in that warm dry nest under the windfall. She had no desire to hunt. The crack of the dry stick under a cloven hoof and the warm scent of the she-bear and her cubs roused none of the old instincts in her. She wanted to curl up in the old windfall—and wait. And she tried hard to make Kazan understand her desire.

Now that the snow was gone they found that a narrow creek lay between them and the knoll on which the windfall was situated. Gray Wolf picked up her ears at the tumult of the little torrent. Since the day of the Fire, when Kazan and she had saved themselves on the sand-bar, she had ceased to have the inherent wolf horror of water. She followed fearlessly, even eagerly, behind Kazan as he sought a place where they could ford the rushing little stream. On the other side Kazan could see the big windfall. Gray Wolf could smell it and she whined joyously, with her blind face turned toward it. A hundred yards up the stream a big cedar had fallen over it and Kazan began to cross. For a moment Gray Wolf hesitated, and then followed. Side by side they trotted to the windfall. With their heads and shoulders in the dark opening to their nest they scented the air long and cautiously. Then they entered. Kazan heard Gray Wolf as she flung herself down on the dry floor of the snug cavern. She was panting, not from exhaustion, but because she was filled with a sensation of contentment and happiness. In the darkness Kazan's own jaws fell apart. He, too, was glad to get back to their old home. He went to Gray Wolf and, panting still harder, she licked his face. It had but one meaning. And Kazan understood.

To Be Continued

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The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa.

No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels.

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate, and other great attractions. There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have someone tell me what to do for a cow with bloody urine. What is the cause of the trouble and the cure?—W., Oregon.

Will some reader of the Farmstead be kind enough to tell me what to do for my cows and calves? They are troubled with a cough, coughing in the morning more than at any other time.—R., Virginia.

Can someone who knows something about trapping send in a method for making scent bait for animals to the Farmstead department, so that I may use it?—S., Ohio.

FERTILIZER

In reply to B., West Virginia, I will say that if he means wood ashes it will not do to mix them with hen manure unless the mixture is put into the soil and well covered as soon as it is mixed. The reason for this is that the ashes will cause the nitrogen in the manure to escape into the air in the form of gas. It is the most costly element of fertilizers. It is not clear to me what is meant by 18 per cent fertilizer. It may mean a mixture of two or more fertilizing elements. I advise B. to send tag of the fertilizer in question to the Agricultural Experiment Station of Morgantown, W. Va., and ask information on this or any other similar question that perplexes him, as that is what the experiment stations are for.—S., W. Va.

MUDDY BARNYARDS

It would be difficult to estimate the loss to farmers from muddy barnyards. There is loss of time and much inconvenience in caring for the stock, there is loss of feed and loss of fertility from the barnyard refuse, not to mention the danger from disease that may be engendered gy insanitary conditions.

Most muddy barnyards are unnecessary. By the use of the scraper and sufficient gravel, the mud and water can be eliminated. The improvement will be appreciated by all connected with the farm enterprise. An interesting sermon might be written on the relation of the muddy barnyard to the boys who leave the farm. That such relation exists there can be no doubt.

KEEPING GRAIN BAGS

The purchase of a new grain bag or two, to replace the ones that the mice and rats have chewed up, may not seem to be a matter of much consequence at the time, but try to figure how much will be lost in this way for a period of, let us say, five years. You can feel safe in saying that mice and rats cost the farmers of America thousands of dollars annually, in this way alone. Usually this may be avoided very easily, says a writer. By experience I know that farmers are very busy people, and that they cannot find time to do all the things they should do, but this matter of throwing the grain bags, horse blankets, carriage dusters and like material around in any corner where they may happen to alight is carelessness, pure and simple.

A mouse proof storage room near the horse stalls is a very handy and profitable addition to the barn in which to keep harness, bags, blankets and the like out of reach of mice and other vermin. However, in even a mouse proof room it is hardly safe to place them on the floor, as a mouse or rat may occasionally get in by accident. The best plan in this case is to place all the bags within one sack, and suspend them from the ceiling by means of a hook affixed therein. Before storing them thus look them over and see that no mice are lurking in the bags, or the other precautions may amount to nothing after all.

Where no storage room is at hand an excellent way to protect both bags and blankets from mice is to make a large circular hoop out of No. 7 wire, and suspend this hoop from the ceiling of the corn crib or granary by means of a lighter wire, allowing the bottom of the hoop to hang about six feet from the floor, and well away from the walls. The sacks are then hung singly across this hoop, and are out of the way of all vermin. This method is very convenient, as when the sacks are needed it will not be necessary to take down more than is wanted, and when it is desired to replace them it will not be necessary to take down the others in order to place the used ones inside the sack that will be required to hold them when the former mentioned plan is used. Avoid the practice of hanging the sacks up on a rope stretched across a passage way, as it affords very poor protection to the sacks, and accidents frequently occur to persons groping about in a dark barn or corn crib through this practice, unless care is taken to have them at least seven feet from the floor.

POULTRY

PREVENTING DISEASE

It is better to remove the cause of the various ailments that afflict poultry than to try to bring about a cure, and if we go about it intelligently we shall not have to search far to find what is causing the losses among our birds.

In the first place, there are the germ diseases, of which roup and its kindred troubles, such as canker, catarrh and chicken pox are the most common. These are communicated by the agency of a germ, or they may develop from latent germs retained in the system from a previous attack. At any rate, a bird that is subject to these diseases should never be used as a breder. She may communicate the weakness to her offspring.

When a member of the flock shows signs of any of these germ diseases she should be removed to another pen and the place ventilated and fumigated. Also all drinking fountains and feeders which she may have used should be scalded and disinfected. It is well also to clean the pen. Filth and large accumulations of droppings beneath the roots have a tendency to multiply the roup germs. Fresh air, sunlight and cleanliness destroy them.

Poor ventilation claims a large toll from the flock. Overcrowding and overheating decreases the vitality and make the birds an easy prey to inherent and acquired germs that may have lain long in the system awaiting a favorable opportunity to increase and do mischief.

Overfeeding or a poorly balanced ration causes diarrhoea, indigestion and liver troubles. A diet that is practically all of one thing may often be responsible. There may be an overfeeding of corn which causes the bird to become too fat and in that condition they are unable to throw off the germs. Diarrhoea is caused by too much animal food. Lack of this, entirely, is also just as dangerous. The happy medium should be struck in all-feeding. The ration that contains no green feed is almost as detrimental to the hen as all grain and no hay would be for the dairy cow. Green material of some sort is needed for health and egg production. Liver trouble results, usually, from too much food of a fattening nature.

FROZEN COMBS

A method that may be used on valuable birds before a cold night to prevent freezing is to give the comb and wattles a liberal coating of vaseline. Prepare for cold spells by having birds in comfortable quarters. However, with the best of care the tall combs of the males will now and then get touched with frost.

Occasionally a male bird is afraid of the other roosters and when evening comes he will roost outside rather than go in a comfortable home with the other birds. He will wake up in the morning without damage to anything except his head ornaments. He may get his feet frozen but this never happens until long after his comb and wattles have succumbed.

Probably you have noticed the power of cold resistance seems stronger with the females of the large combed varieties than with the cocks or cockerels. One trouble with the males when they must be shut up on account of bad weather, they do little scratching no matter how well the floor is littered. They sit humped up on the roost while the hens and pullets are singing and scratching.

There is no cure after the comb is frozen hard. If found in time and not too badly frozen, comb and wattles may be saved by thawing out slowly with applications of ice water or snow and rubbing well with clear iodine, followed with olive oil and camphor twice a day for several days; then apply vaseline once a day for a week. This treatment will not only save the frosted sections but will save the fowl much suffering.

It is hard for a fancier to sell a frosted bird. In bad cases their vitality is impaired. Valuable birds often die from frozen combs when neglected. Hens with badly frozen combs will do very little for a long time toward filling the egg basket.

The tall combs of the Single Comb Leghorns freeze quickly on a cold, windy day if they do not have a comfortable place to stay and exercise, but the Rose Comb Leghorn hen's combs never freeze, no matter how much freedom they have during the worst weather, how cold the house they roost in at night, but the males of this variety, with their massive combs, have to be well housed at night and kept out of cold winds during the day to save their headgear.

LIVE STOCK

COLT IN WINTER

A critical time in the life of many colts is at hand. Practically all of the foals of last summer, have been weaned before this time, and many of them turned out to shift for themselves. The pasture season is now gone and they face their first winter. How many of them will come through it in a condition to make mature animals up to the possibilities of their inheritance?

It is a well established fact that at maturity a horse will weight just about double what it does at one year. It is evident therefore that by far the greatest growth per day takes place before the colt is a year old. This early gain is not only rapid but cheap as compared with that of later years. Hence the advantage of keeping the colt growing steadily during his first year.

To maintain steady growth requires more nourishment, however, than is supplied by burnt out pasture, stalk fields, and the run of the straw stacks for rough days. The digestive capacity of a colt is of limited extent. Individual variation in this respect is marked, but none are able to consume a large bulk of feed. Consequently, if sufficient food is supplied for the proper development of bone and muscle, nutritious feeds must make up a large per cent of the ration. Good pasture is an excellent thing to go into the colt's rations. It should be supplemented, however, with grain feeding, and good leguminous hay as winter curtails its use. A good colt pays well for grain fed it from an early age, but especially so for the grain fed after weaning and during the first winter.

The run of the stalk fields and straw stacks is desirable for the sake of the colt's exercise and good health. Neither is an occasional rub down lost on the colt. It but accustoms him to be more readily handled, and thereby adds to his education.

The amount of grain to feed depends largely upon the appetite of the colt. It should receive about all that it will eat up good and clean at least twice a day. Three parts by weight of corn to two of oats; eight parts corn to one of linseed oil meal; and four parts of corn to one of bran by weight makes good grain mixtures for the growing colt. Anyone of these fed in connection with good clean leguminous hay in moderate quantity will keep a colt gaining nicely. At the same time he will have a chance to make the most of his inheritance.

ROOTS FOR STOCK

Most stockmen realize the worth of roots in the winter ration for the cattle, but few recognize the fact that the mangels and turnips may be fed in such a way that much of their value is lost, says a writer. Roots act as appetizers and bowel regulators rather than as actual milk producers; hence they should be fed with care. They are largely composed of water, and therefore they use up the heat of the body. For this reason, in extremely cold weather we cut down the usual quantity of roots fed, and on severly cold days we even skip the roots altogether, feeding something else having less water content.

Roots should not be taken from the storage pits or cellars, where the temperature is not far from the freezing point, and fed immediately. A better way is to bring them into a heated room for 12 to 24 hours, after which they may be cut and given to the livestock. We like to bring the roots into a warm room in the morning, leaving them until the next morning, when they are cut and fed. Cows that are giving milk should eat the roots just after being milked in the morning.

THE DAIRY

RIPENING CREAM

By the ripening of cream is meant the changes it undergoes from the time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness of texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacterial growth.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases, the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways:

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream.

Second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

MILKING THE HEIFER

You must have foresight in preparing the dairy heifer for her first milking period. If you handle the udder and teats so as to develop the udder, doing this at least twice a week for six or eight weeks before calving, the heifer will then be quiet and gentle and will not be afraid when her udder is touched after she has calved. Also her udder will be developed so that it will almost resemble a cow's udder.

It is natural for the cow to stand while being milked, consequently the heifer knows nothing about kicking until hurt or frightened into it. It is a good plan to halter break a heifer when she is young, always being careful not to hurt or frighten her. If by accident anything should be done to cause the heifer to kick it is not the part of wisdom to punish her for kicking.

Kindness and gentle handling is the only remedy. If one lets his reasoning for the cause be based upon the principle that she never kicked until she was injured, the remedy will at once suggest itself. No cow was ever broken of kicking by striking with the stool or anything else. That practice only puts the cow on her guard and as one comes near her with the stool she uses nature's defense and kicks.

A sweet temper to the dairy cow is what sunshine is to trees and flowers. If her teats are sore she is quite liable to kick or walk off, and you must have patience until they are healed. You have never seen a kicker in a herd where kindness was a characteristic of the family who handled the dairy; on the other hand you have seen plenty of them where loud words and general bad temper prevailed.

It is well to give the cow some kind of food just before beginning to milk, as the process of mastication will take her attention from the operation of milking and she will not hold up the milk.

The udder and flanks need brushing or wiping with a damp cloth, using warm water in winter and cold in summer to remove the loose hair or fine particles of dust or filth, as these are usually laden with undesirable germs which would otherwise fall into the pail.

A heifer does not like unnecessary noise, or delay, and shows her dislike by diminished quantities of milk. Milking her regularly at as near the same hour night and morning as possible is important.

The first streams of milk contain many objectionable bacteria, and onto the ground is where they should go. It is poor policy to wet the hands with milk. Instead rub a little vaseline on the hands. This keeps the teats in nice condition and makes milking easy.

Of course the milker ought to be clean, kind and sympathetic. He should not sit off at a distance, but his left arm should be in close contact with the leg of the heifer so that she cannot kick. If she makes the attempt he will only get a push instead of a blow. It is necessary to do the milking quietly and in the shortest possible time, and it is important that the heifer be milked clean and dry every time, otherwise she will be injured as a milker, besides the richest and most valuable part of the milk will be lost.

FOOD FACTS

What An M. D. Learned.

A prominent physician down in Georgia went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food; and I also know from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients that this food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and patients gain, just as I did in strength and weight, very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely and go to the mountains, but two months there did not improve me; in fact I was not quite as well as when I left home. My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change.

"I began to use Grape-Nuts and in two weeks I could walk a mile, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers I consider it a duty to make these facts public."

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body will work wonders.

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE ORCHARD

PEACH LEAF CURL

The method almost universally in use as a means of preventing peach leaf curl is that of spraying the trees while in the dormant condition. A number of sprays so applied will give almost perfect control, but the one commonly used is boiled lime-sulphur, as it is also effective in controlling the San Jose scale.

The usual custom is to apply just before the leaves start in the spring. It does not always happen, however, that the spraying can be done just as planned in the spring because of the water in it, that it is altogether out of the question to go into an orchard with a heavy spraying outfit.

It often comes about, therefore, that peach leaf curl is allowed to get a season's footing in a well managed orchard because weather conditions prevented action at the time for which action was planned. Spraying after growth is well started is not efficacious for preventing the disease; it must be done before the buds start.

In view of the uncertainty of the weather conditions in the spring, the Cornell experiment station recently undertook some experiments to determine the value of fall spraying in controlling the disease, since there is much more chance of obtaining suitable weather for thorough work in the fall than in the spring. The plan of the experiments involved spraying some plats in the fall, some in the spring, some in both fall and spring, and leaving some unsprayed.

One of these experiments was carried out on the college farm and some others were carried out on the farms of orchardists over the state who cooperated with the station. Owing to some reason, the disease developed erratically on the unsprayed trees on the station farm, so that the results of the experiment there were inconclusive. On other farms, however, results were obtained which indicated clearly that fall spraying is just as effective as spring spraying, for in many cases the unsprayed trees were badly affected while the fall sprayed and spring sprayed trees were equally free from infection.

It is the belief of the station investigators that spraying at any time of suitable weather between the time the trees are fully ready for winter and that when the buds burst, will be effective. Spraying at any time during this period is also effective for the San Jose scale. With a praiseworthy conservatism, however, they are not advising orchardists to change immediately to the new plan, but are strongly urging that the method be tried on part of the orchard, and checked against the old custom.

FRUIT TREE INJURY

The extremely cold weather of the early part of January will probably do harm to many tender fruit trees and shrubs. The most severe cases will result in killing back the young wood and splitting the trunks and large branches of the trees; the young branches turn brown or black throughout and usually wither slightly. In the larger branches and trunk the inner bark, of the cambium layer, and part of the sapwood may turn brown, the bark often splits in a perpendicular line and curls back. The wood of the trunk may split in extreme cases. The bark is sometimes killed entirely around the trunk at or just above the surface of the soil or snow.

In handling such injuries, Professor O. M. Morris, horticulturist of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman, advises that the winterkilled twigs should be cut back to sound or live wood. Sometimes the sap wood is injured and turns brown, but is not killed. If cutting away all such injured wood necessitates extremely severe pruning it should be done. However, all wood on which the bark is killed should be pruned away. The split bark on the trunk and larger limbs should be prevented from curling back by banding or by the use of tacks and small nails. If the bark is killed back from the edge of split an inch or more on each side this should be covered by bridge grafting.

The winter injury that is most liable to kill the tree is that form in which the trunk is girdled. This can be bridge grafted and the tree saved with only slightly checking its growth.

The pruning away of injured parts should be done as soon as possible after the harm has been done. The bridge grafting should be done just before rapid growth starts in the spring. This process is described in Popular Bulletin No. 67 of the experiment station.

THE GARDEN

STRAWBERRY PREPARATION

Select a well-drained southern or eastern exposure for a good berry bed location. Of paramount importance to the location consider the preparation of the soil for this crop. In fitting soils for strawberries begin at least a year before time for setting out the plants. Begin by building up the humus in the soil.

Well rotted manures should be applied in abundance for this purpose. Be sure the manure has been well composted so weed seeds will not germinate. Weeds are one of the worst enemies of the strawberry and lands that are weedy should be cleaned up by cultivated crops before attempting to grow berries. Clover, vetch and other legumes are often grown and plowed under for humus preparatory to setting out strawberry plants. A clean clover sod is a good location for the patch. Plow the land six inches deep in the fall, allow to rot over winter and then disk and replow 10 inches deep in the spring. Work the soil after each rain and kill the weeds and pack down into a good seed bed and plant any time after June until late fall, when the soil conditions are best.

ASHES FOR GARDEN

A good sample of hardwood ashes unleached ought to contain in each ton 100 pounds of potash, at least 35 of phosphoric acid, and 600 pounds of lime. In these days owing to the scarcity of potash it is hard to obtain high-grade wood ashes. During the past summer, says one paper, we have many complaints from people who bought these ashes, who find less than three per cent of potash, and apparently a quantity of coal ashes mixed in. The wood ashes give good satisfaction generally on grain of all kinds, grass and fruit, and they are very good for garden crops except potatoes. The best way to apply them is to broadcast at least one ton, more would be better, to the acre. They could be used much like lime, broadcast after plowing, and harrowed in. It would be a great mistake to mix them with manure during the winter. The lime in the ashes would operate to set free the ammonia in the manure, and the two should never be put together above ground. Manure is sometimes plowed under, and then the ashes applied and harrowed in. The lime will operate to set free some of the ammonia in such a case, but it would be absorbed and held in the soil. Generally speaking, it would be much better to keep the wood ashes dry through the winter, under cover, and use them for broadcasting in the spring.

STRAWBERRY MULCH

Undoubtedly much of the vigor and freshness of strawberry patches which are so protected that the ground does not freeze any time during the dormant season, is due to the slight bacterial action which goes on in unfrozen ground in winter, which changes a lot of unavailable plant food into available form.

Regardless of the season of the year, all ground which has a heavy covering on it is apparently richer than that which is left bare. When we have heavy snow which remain well through the winter the ground is in much better shape than in other years and if the following season is a normal one the crops usually do better. Because of this fact snow has often been called the poor man's manure.

Those who had intended to cover their strawberry patch and have not done so, had better do so now than not at all, as the covering, even if put on as late as it is, will protect the plants to a great extent. In fact, some strawberry growers wait until the ground is well frozen before putting on the mulch.

Although strawberry mulching is not practiced extensively it is one of the most beneficial practices in the care of strawberries. It does as much as any practice toward the growing of good strawberries and a heavy mulch of any kind, gives best results.

FARM BRIEFS

Builders of pit silos should be careful about the cement plastering. Make the plaster of one part good sand and two and a half parts Portland cement, in two coats, each about three-quarters of an inch thick. Let the first set slightly before putting on the second. Keep it wet for a week. If the earth walls are dry to plaster on, wet them before plastering. Keep the plaster shaded for several days.

Don't forget to plan for some Canada field-peas or other valuable legumes. If you have had no experience with these, a few trials will soon show how you can best handle these "soil builders."

Walk out in the orchard and notice how the fall-sown cover crop has caught and held snow and leaves This serves as a winter overcoat for the tree roots, and is a good thing in more ways than one.

Many apples go to waste in the cellar this time of the year. Plenty of people down-town are just aching to get some of them. Sort your bins over and market every apple you do not need at home. It is the things you save, quite as much as the things you grow, that make farming profitable.

A change to the right dairy ration and proper care may make "two streams of milk flow where but one flowed before."

Most of the farm machines have done their work for the season now. Where are they? Scattered about in the open, where the sun and the storm can work at them? That is not right. Lumber and iron are high. It costs to make machines and to buy them. So gather them in. Give them a new coat of paint if they need it, and replace any parts that may be broken or worn out.

There is one pretty good sign of a good farmer: the ends of his harness straps are not dangling, but all tucked in nicely.

Many poultrymen feed too soon; 36 to 48 hours should pass before the chick is taken from the machine to be put under the brooder. At hatching time leave the machine alone. If the temperature has been running well through the hatch, it will be all right through the last two days. To open the door at this time when the chick is pipping lets out heat and moisture, which is very essential.

Japanese buckwheat is valuable as a feed for cows and chickens, but is of little use for the horse. However some of the buckwheat in connection with oats and corn would answer all right for feeding horses. Buckwheat is strong in protein.

Carrots and beets keep better if a little dry sand is put over them. This prevents drying out.

How are the timothy and clover coming through the winter? If you can scatter a bit of manure over the new seeding where it is a little thin and where the snow does not lie, it will bring excellent results.

Be sure that boards, wire, or burlap are placed on the southwest side of apple and smooth-bark trees to prevent sunscald during the winter.

A good February job is to clean and straighten up the things in the wagon and tool houses. Some things do get out of place on the best-regulated farm. It is well to have a time for righting all the nooks and corners and sweeping the floors. Looks as much better; is better, too.

Manure is the most important fertilizer for the market garden, supplying both plant food and organic matter.

For tree wounds paint is a good dressing. Mix white lead and raw linseed-oil and have it rather thick. A bit of sienna in the raw state will give the paint very nearly the color of the bark of the tree.

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ZEPPELIN RAIDER IS BROUGHT DOWN

Holland Gunners Disable Craft Returning to Base After English Raid.

London, Feb. 4.—Dutch gunners have brought down a German Zeppelin which attempted to return to its base over Netherlands territory.

The Zeppelin, which was the L-19, with from 17 to 20 of her crew clinging to the half-submerged envelope, was sighted in the North sea Wednesday morning by Capt. William Martin, of the trawler King Stephen.

This is the first instance of attack on a German dirigible while flying over Holland's territory.

The L-19 evidently had participated Monday in the Zeppelin raid over mid-England.

A dispatch from Nes, in Ameland, Wednesday, said:

"Zeppelin L-19, while passing over the town of Hollum, Ameland, yesterday, was shot at and hit by Dutch soldiers."

Skipper Martin said the dirigible's crew begged to be taken aboard, but that he refused, as the Zeppelin's crew outnumbered his own.

ITALIAN PREMIER MAY QUIT

Salandra May Be Forced Out by England, Berlin Predicts.

Berlin, Feb. 5.— (By wireless. — Berlin papers today predict the resignation of Premier Salandra of Italy, owing to economic difficulties now existing in Italy and to differences that have arisen between Italy and England, with reference to supplying the former country with coal.

Try this easy way to clear your skin with

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Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

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LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7549—Boys' Overcoat.

This single-breasted overcoat closes a little to the side of the center front and has a short dart from the neck. A flat collar makes a finish, and long sleeves complete the garment. A patch pocket is on each side and may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

7552—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

In this charming pretty the new square shoulder yoke in front, with the material gathered below it. The closing is in front and the neck is arranged with a convertible collar which may be worn either high or low. The sleeves are plain and long with bang cuff.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7581—Girls' Middy Dress.

In this dress we have a sleeveless underwaist of lining, fastening in the back and supporting a plaited skirt, which also closes in the back. The middy blouse hangs far down on the skirt and opens far enough at the neck to slip on over the head. One or two materials may be used in making.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7625—Ladies' Apron.

This natty apron is for use when engaged in light work only. It is often sufficient except on cleaning days. It has a bib in front with cross straps in the back and the skirt is in two parts, sloped up at the lower edges of the side seams. The apron buttons at one side and may be made with or without the bib, or with this detachable and buttoning on. Brilliantine, silk or wash materials may be used in making.

The pattern is cut in sizes small, medium and large.

7592—Misses' Dress.

The feature of this dress is the closing which passes diagonally across the front of the blouse and down the side of the skirt. The high neck may have a high, turnover collar or a wide, flat one and the sleeves may have a turnback cuff if short or a deep plain one if long. The skirt has three gores and a flounce below the knee. It measures 2¼ yards at the hem in 16-year size.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7574—Girls' Dress.

The blouse and the upper part of the skirt of this dress are full, with a plain lower skirt section. The neck has a Quaker collar and cuffs to correspond finish the long loose sleeves. The closing is at the side of the front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

6426—Child's Dress.

Quite simple to make, but very dainty in effect, this frock has a side front closing, with an ornamental tab extension at the top and a plain neck The dress fastens in the back and the sleeves are of three-quarter length. The skirt has four gores and is slightly circular in cut.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

7548—Ladies' Skirt.

This graceful model is made with 3 gores, a part of the side front being cut away and a plaited section inserted. This is arranged to fall in folds like a jabot. The front of the skirt is plain, the back slightly gathered and the lower edge measures 2¾ yards in the medium size.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

The Blade Book of Fashion.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses, coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds, and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages, shirts for men and boys, etc.

The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10 cents.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

LONDON GRIEVES AT SUBSEA NOTE

Nothing From America Since Outbreak of War So Distressing as Proposal.

London, Feb. 3.—Not since the beginning of the war, with al the various notes, protests, and demands that the state deaprtment has made, has anything so unpopular been transmitted as Washington's proposal concerning the control of submarine warfare. While England's refusal will doubtless be courteous, it will, nevertheless, be complete and final.

The whole note has not been published here, but only an outline of it has appeared.

I am in a position to give a more complete description of certain points.

Arming of Merchantmen.

Secretary Lansing says the submarine's only protection is the power to submerge. This the British cannot admit.

Mr. Lansing also declares the sea rovers and pirates have been swept from the seas, consequently the arming of merchantmen can be explained only on the ground that they render the merchantmen more secure.

Such reasoning the British cannot accept, and it is considered unfortunate that Secretary Lansing made such a proposal to the British, who unanimously consider undersea boats as distinctly pirates. If America presses the proposal which Britain has received into the form of a demand, an unfortunate situation will ensue.

The whole proposal is considered pro-German.

Criticized in Petrograd.

Petrograd, Feb. 3.—The Novoe Vremya, in a leading editorial, criticizes the American note on submarine warfare, characterizing the proposal contained therein as useless and incomplete and declaring that it would "greatly hamper the more honest captains of the commercial fleet of the allies and greatly lighten the work of the Germans."

The Novoe Vremya says that the suggested rules would tie the hands of the allies and at the same time "open tremendous possibilities for German misapplication" of these rules.

ESTABLISHES MEXICAN CAPITAL AT QUERERTARO

Carranza Also Permits Catholic Schools to Open.

Mexico City, Feb. 5.—Chief executive Carranza has issued decrees establishing the temporary capital at Querertaro, granting free trade between the various Mexican states and permitting the reopening of Catholic schools.

No religious instruction is to be given in the schools.

Two physicans who held autopsies on the bodies of Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez, the murdered president and vice president, were arrested today on a charge of having been concerned in the double assassination.

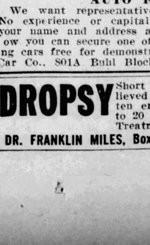
MRS. MOHR IS GIVEN LIBERTY

Providence, R. I., Feb. 7. — Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr was acquitted Saturday night by a jury in the Superior court of a charge of having instigated the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr.

C. Victor Brown and Henry H. Spellman, negroes, who were accused of the actual killing, were found to be guilty. The jury reported at 6:07 o'clock.

MINISTER OF FINANCE QUITS DUTCH CABINET

The Hague, Feb. 3.—Marie Willem Frederick Treub, minister of finance in the Netherlands cabinet, resigned yesterday. He was generally considered to be one of the strongest figures in the ministry.



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NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, Jan. 31.—Senate—Education committee submitted favorable report on vocational education bill. Nomination of Louis De Brandeis to supreme court was referred to subcommittee of judiciary committee for investigation. Public land committee members opposed to federal control of water power sites filed minority report against water power leasing bill. Senator Walsh's request for immediate consideration of resolution to investigate freight congestion at New York was voted down. Investigation of any connection of army or navy officers with munitions factories asked in a resolution by Senator Lane.

House—Began debate on Indian appropriation bill. Mixed flour manufacturers appealed at ways and means committee hearing for passage of bill. Congressional investigation of price of gasoline sought in resolution by Representative Dowell of Iowa. Administration of ship purchase bill introduced by Chairman Alexander of merchant marine committee. Postoffice bill, carrying $7,000,000 increase over last year, reported.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.—Senate—Naval committee deferred action on government armor plate plant bill. Military committee heard Senator Cummins on his bill to reorganize the national guard. By a vote of 58 to 14 refused to eliminate from Philippine bills provision under which naval base would be retained in islands.

House—Judiciary committee heard men representatives of Anti-Woman Suffrage associations in opposition to woman suffrage constitutional amendment. Surgeon General Blue urged federal financial aid for indigent tuberculosis patients. Investigation of possible violation of anti-trust laws by packing companies asked in resolution by Representative Borland of Missouri. Administration tariff commission bill introduced by Representative Rainey, of Illinois. Appropriation of $500,000 and use of army tents and equipment for relief of flood sufferers in Mississippi valley proposed in resolution by Representative Russell of Missouri. Investigation of the advisability of establishing a new navy yard on the California coast proposed in bill by Representative Stephens of California.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—Senate—Public lands committee began hearings on oil land leasing bill. Foreign relations committee recommended ratification of Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties reducing proposed indemnity to Colombia from $25,000,000 to $15,000,000. Senator Robinson introduced a bill to appropriate $100,000 for Arkansas flood relief.

House—New standing committee on flood control comprising 15 members was proposed by rules committee. Military and naval committees continued hearings on defense legislation. Passed Keating bill to regulate hours of child labor. Bill reported to create pension honor roll of war veterans over 65 who were distinguished for gallantry.

Thursday, Feb. 3.—Senate—Judiciary subcommittee began considering appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to supreme court. Public lands committee continued oil land leasing bill hearing.

House—Voted to print President Wilson's preparedness plan as a public document. Secretary Wilson urged a national employment bureau before the labor committee. Passed Speaker Clark's resolution to create a special standing committee to handle legislation relating to flood control.

Friday, Feb. 4.—Senate—Lieutenant Governor Eshleman of California pleaded for relief of oil prospectors before public lands committee. Senator Thomas submitted a resolution denouncing destruction of Canadian parliament building as "incendiarism." Senator Works attacked President's defense campaign before the military committee. Passed 52 to 24, bill to enlarge self-government in the Philippines and grant them absolute independence in four years. Passed bill appropriating $100,000 for flood relief in Mississippi valley. Adjourned at 6:22 p. m. to noon Monday.

House—Governor Goethals, of the Panama canal zone, told appropriations committee the date of reopening the water way still was speculative because of slides. Major General Scott, before military committee and Rear Admiral Blue, before naval committee, testified on national defense problems.

Saturday, Feb. 5.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Resumed debate on Indian appropriation bill. Brig. Gen. Goethals continued testimony on Panama canal needs before appropriations committee. Ways and means committee Democrats formally chose Representative Humphreys of Mississippi as chairman of new house committee on flood control and selected committee personnel.

FIRE IN U. S. CAPITOL PUT OUT WITH BUCKET

Washington, Feb. 5.—A blaze was discovered yesterday in a closet on the floor below the senate chamber. Smoke that filled a corridor gave the alarm. Charley West, a messenger, found flames licking up through the dust rags and brooms to which the closet was devoted. A bucket of water sufficed to extinguished them.

THE MAID ···OF THE··· FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued from First Page

"Think you he lied? Is his purpose to learn our strength and position?"

"No, sir, I think not," I replied soberly. "There was no necessity; beyond doubt they know that already. I do not think the fellow would dare come other than he said; he is not of that breed."

"A coward?"

"At heart—yes. A savage full of treachery, sneaking and malicious; willing enough to fight with odds in his favor, but not the kind to stand up to it alone."

"You think I should see him, then?"

"You would assume a great risk not to do so, sir. The man may be the bearer of important word."

He walked back and forth across the room, his hands clasped, his head bent in thouht. He was a florid-faced, heavily-built man, his step heavy on the puncheon floor. Facing the door, he stopped with sudden decision.

"Orderly," he called, "have the sergeant of the guard bring the messenger here at once. Search him for weapons first."

He turned toward me.

"I do not trust the villain, but I'll hear his tale. I may need you, Mr. Hayward; remain there in the back room until I call."

I could see no door.

"Where, sir?"

"In the den, beyond; the robe hides the entrance. If I need you I will call. The dog is coming now."

I could see him out through the window, walking beside the sergeant across the parade, and stepping back I pushed aside the robe. The door thus revealed was caught by a wooden latch. I opened it, and stepped within.

CHAPTER IV.

A Girl of the North.

The interior of this room which I now enttred for the first time was a revelation to me. While I had been aware that the office of the commandant did not occupy the entire log structure, I had supposed that the remaining space was merely a storehouse, although in truth I had given the matter no real consideration. I had been at the fort barely a month, engaged arduously in the drilling of recruits, and had paid small attention to anything else. So as I entered I stood, the door closing behind me, and I stared about in astonishment.

It was fitted up as a lounging room, a den; yet bearing more resemblance to the tepee of a savage, than any abode of civilization. The trappings of war, the tributes of the chase, were everywhere in evidence. Skins of wild animals decorated the walls, concealing the logs from view, while others covered the floor. Above the open fireplace were hung antlers, while on every side were the heads of bear, lynx, and wild cat, staring through glassy eyes. Firearms of various periods hung between, the collection extending from blunderbuss to long rifle, with many specimens of smaller arms, including a pair of black handled Derringers. It would have been a sombre scene but for the bright colored flags festooned from wall to wall, and the sunlight, which streamed in through the single high window, accentuating the rich glow of various Indian blankets flung over couch and chair. In the center stood a table of walnut with curiously carved legs, upholding tobacco and pipes, together with writing material, and in the fireplace a back log threw out little spits of flame.

I saw all this with a single glance as I shut the door, yet almost with the instant, my entire attention was riveted upon an occupant, and I stood motionless, scarcely crediting my own eyes, as I stared across the table at the couch against the farther wall. It was in shadow, underneath the window, draped by a yellow blanket, and in one cushioned corner sat a girl, her dark head bent low over an open book. So intent was she upon the pages that she had not heard my entrance, or else remained indifferent, thinking me no stranger to the apartment. The light gave me but partial view, and her lowered head left her face in deep shadow yet surely she was no one whom I had ever seen before—no lady of the garrison, few enough to be well remembered, and no guest at Marietta, unless perchance some arrival from up river within the last three days. That was possible, although no rumor of descending boats had reached my ears. Yet if so, who could she be thus thoroughly at home in this room? A daughter of the general's? A relative of the governor's?

She was young, scarcely out of her girlhood from the clear profile of her cheek, olive tinted in the shadow, with a profusion of hair black as night, and a figure slender, but not tall. I saw a shapely hand, sunbrowned and ringless, had glimpse of a rounded arm, and a full throat revealed by the low cut garment she wore, and suddenly noted that the dress was of Indian style and texture, fringed and beaded profusely, fastened by gay ribbons, and that her limbs were encased in leather, while moccasins, bright with the glitter of beads, served to protect her feet. To me she looked a wilderness fairy, a nut-brown maid of the woods, rather than any product of civilized lands. Even her posture of careless abandon was that of the wild. I could not easily associate such a creature as this with either Harmar or St. Clair; yet who could she be, here, and alone? I moved, rattling the latch to attract attention to my presence, yet the witch never glanced up, turning a page of her book lazily.

"Your pardon," I ventured, and cap in hand, advanced to the table nearer her.

She came to her feet in an instant, the book sliding to the floor, the long black lashes no longer shadowing the dark eyes gazing toward me in sudden interest. She was small, swift of movement as a forest hare, yet for the instant I saw only her face, and the unfathomable depths of those eyes. They were full of bewilderment, surprise, laughter. As though some mysterious message had passed between us, I knew he was glad I had come.

"Why Monsieur," she exclaimed, hesitating slightly over the words, "I am startled! You should feel my heart beat—so fast. I thought it the generail, yes—who else? But I nevaire see you before; you—you are an officier of the Americains?"

"Yes, I belong to this garrison. But the surprise of finding you here was mine also. I was not told the room was occupied — and — you are French?"

She laughed, showing a dimple in either cheek, and a flash of white teeth.

"How you say that, monsieur?" she questioned archly. "When I speak so good the English. Eet was wonderful you know."

"Then I am right, Mademoiselle?"

She shrugged her shoulders, with an odd gesture.

"Mon Dieu!" How should I know? It was the tongue I learned first, an' this English eet was most hard, most deeficult. I like eet not at all. Maybe you speak my language, Monsieur? Eet make me so happy."

I shook my head, yet had to smile at the eagerness of her face.

"Not well enough to be of any help, I fear. All I know of the tongue I picked up along the frontier from stray traders. Back in my home one language answered all purposes."

"Your home?"

"Yes, in Maryland; back beyond the mountains," noting her expression of wonderment, and pointing eastward. "I could ask for food, drink and guidance at a French Hunters' camp, but beyond that am helpless. Your eyes tell me, Mademoiselle, that the country east of here is strange to you."

"Theese Mary-land I nevaire know before—non! non! I read in ze English book of Vir-ginia an' of ze—what you call eet?—Connec-cut. I thought those the home of the Americans. Ees eet not so?"

To Be Continued.

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If you have any of these affections read every word of this announcement. The modern doctor has traced these ills in a vast number of cases to auto-intoxication arising from constipation. It may be constipation has been at the base of all your misfortune. You should have taken proper treatment sooner. You should start proper treatment now. The pyhsician of today frowns down on catharties and drugs and says that these do no real good. He will tell you that all of them create only temporary action of the bowels and have no permanent beneficial effects on them at all. In fact, very often drugs and catharties are too violent for the delicate system and shock it dangerously. Then, too, with drugs and catharties you are constantly in danger of creating a drug habit, for it is found that after a while larger and larger doses of drugs or catharties seem to do no real good, so that the body gets into a condition where it craves for something that does not help it.

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The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

When he tries real hard, the President can talk like the Colonel.

It's easier to find a horseshoe on the highway than a pearl in an oyster.

Preparedness in China is a matter of being ready to lie down and roll over when Japan gives the signal.

There being a lull in the peace talk, Germany sends out a report of a new and bigger gun.

Orinthologists having declared that the dove will fight when attacked, it is up to the pacificists to adopt the rabbit as their emblem.

To make two countries of Mexico would simply give us two bad neighbors instead of one. It's a case for letting bad enough alone.

It is not in accordance with the old maxim, but if you want a thing done well, get the best man you can find to do it for you.

Every man would like to draw as large a salary as his faithful wife thinks he earns.

Man gets his biggest boost when his little son begins to tell the other youngsters what his daddy can do.

In Cuba, where the people have quit fighting and gone to work, self-government is a success.

Always we have had the "busy little bee" flung at us as an example of industry. Yet it works only six months in the year. It doesn't seem fair.

Mrs. Wilson attracts the crowds and the President does the talking. It's fine teamwork.

Mr. Wilson didn't put the one-term plank in the Baltimore platform. Furthermore, he may have stood with one foot on either side of it.

Of course, the state department at Washington could have found a shorter and uglier phrase than "vexatiously inquisitorial," but in diplomacy a spade isn't called a spade.

Time and trouble will make any man too proud to fight act like a barrel full of wildcats.

At one time it looked as if Germany might become "deliberately unfriendly." Now England is "vexatiously inquisitorial." Mexico has given us "grave concern" many times. And in spite of all these things we're doing well. The secret of happiness is ours.

The senator who wants to abolish the electoral college ought to have the moral support of Mr. Taft.

For an example of versatility note that little Japan can remain in the war and at the same time keep one foot on China's windpipe.

As far back as the records go human nature is to be shown to be about the same as it is today, conditions alone having changed. There is nothing to show there ever was any monkey nature in man.

A mule never gets credit for having horse sense. Yet there is no reason why it should not have inherited some from its maternal ancestor.

It is assumed by his enemies that T. R. can beat most of countrymen in a hating contest. That may or may not be so, but he can love his country more than a lot of them can.

The theory that poverty is no disgrace is not a good excuse for shiftlessness.

A Tennessee man used a lighted match to look for a mouse behind a powder can. He didn't find it.

Why worry about the quinine famine? It should be easy to find something equally as good.

Even the woman who has had three or four husbands has no logical reason for concluding that all men are alike. The ones she had were alike because they married the same woman.

Now that the income tax has been declared constitutional, paying it will have to be considered patriotic.

Spain would find it easy to get into the war. But getting out is a problem. Even little Montenegro couldn't do it.

'Twould be undignified, of course, for the President of the United States to kick himself, but Mr. Wilson may feel like it these days, when he thinks of that phrase, "too proud to fight."

There is a photograph of King Peter seated in a cart behind a four-ox team. Above it is this legend: "King Peter of Serbia Fleeing From the Teutons." The word "fleeing" is elastic, but one must assume that the King's flight was considerable slower than the wings of the morning.

Mexicans may kidnap United States soldiers stationed in Texas, but they'll never venture as far as Washington.

THE MONTHLY PREMIUM

An Illinois worker, with a list of 80 names, won the Blade watch award for the month of January.

This list does not compare in size with winning lists of other recent months, but it does not mean a slowing up in Blade growth. The family is getting larger every week.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

From Washington has come several glittering generalities on industrial preparedness as a part of the scheme of military preparedness. Just how it was to be arranged, who in particular was to undertake it, and how it was to affect the everyday citizen, have not been vouchsafed us.

In England such a mobilization of industrial resources has been going on for several months, being one of the innumerable expedients forced on the nation by the war. The business is now fairly well along. The government first sought to bring the arms factories and shipyards up to their highest productive capacity. Then it branched out. It took a census of skilled labor. It compiled the names and addresses of engineers, inventors, chemists and every other sort of technician who might be useful to the country in the conduct of the war. There is information on file as to the mechanical equipment of factories, thet number and production of the mines, the cars and locomotives of the railroads, the auto trucks and motor buses in use, and, along with this information, practical methods of applying it to the national welfare. To show the detail to which the thing was carried, it may be recited that the name of rat-catchers were obtained because the war had shown that rats were one of the pests of trench life.

It is improbable that industrial preparedness against war will be carried far under the present program. It treads on a host of individualistic doctrines still held in reverence by the party in power. It is the very opposite of drifting.

ENGLAND DISCOVERS LINCOLN

A cable dispatch to the New York World reports that Englishmen have become remarkably interested in the life and statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln. His works are frequently quoted in parliamentary debates. The newspaper writers find his speeches very useful to them. Booksellers discover a demand for volumes and messages and even for complications of more or less authentic Lincoln anecdotes.

This news carries a hint for Americans. They, too, would find the study of Lincoln useful. For it must be said that, of recent years, we have been more interested in books and stories about Lincoln than in the great man's own writings and speeches. We have erected innumerable monuments to him, struck off thousands of pictures, listened intently to those who were fortunate enough to have known and seen Lincoln, or claim to have. But one cannot have a true understanding of Lincoln unless one goes to the Emancipator himself.

America should not let England get the notion that it knows Lincoln better than Lincoln's countrymen.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE CORN FIELDS

The country is for preparedness. The President's tour is demonstrating it.

In Cleveland, Mr. Wilson was given unmistakable proof that the people of northern Ohio, even though they might differ with him on other policies, were with him on the proposition of improving the national defenses. Chicago spoke as plainly. Milwaukee told him that neither the Milwaukee Free Press nor Senator La Follette in opposing the strengthening of army and navy, echoed public opinion in Wisconsin. Des Moines voiced the feelings of Iowa. They were for preparedness.

The President's tour is a solemn warning to the Democratic obstructionists in congress. The country is anything but friendly to their attacks on the defense program. It has nothing except contempt for those who are turning upon their party leader in order to give comfort and aid to Bryan.

The Democratic majority in the House is only 29 today. If there are thirty Democrats who are willing to desert the President and muster under the banner of peace-at-any-price the administration will have to depend upon the Republicans to pass the defnse measures. It would be a Republican party struck dumb which would not make the most of a demonstration of superior patriotism. Pains would be taken to inform the nation that the defense bills were Republican, not Democratic.

Preparedness is being ratified by the corn fields. The same corn fields will take a wholehearted pleasure in voting the obstructionists out of office.

ON OBEYING ORDERS

At the battle of Chickamauga, General Steedman was given orders to place his division at "Red House bridge" and to "hold it at all hazards."

Steedman soon learned that there was no enemy in front of him. He had a comfortable and safe position and, standing upon his orders, might have had a nice little nap. But Steedman was of better stuff than that. He could hear the roar of battle and stragglers brought rumors that Thomas was hard pressed. Steedman disobeyed orders. He marched his division to the rescue of Thomas' corps, put a new spirit into the disheartened soldiers and saved the day. That act of disobedience won him the praise of the north and a major-generalship.

We recite this history of General Steedman because of the anger aroused in Washington by the three army officers who, in going to the rescue of enlisted men captured by Mexicans, violated an explicit command and crossed the border.

If Steedman had not gone to the aid of Thomas, the records would have been in his favor. But every man under him, commissioned and enlisted, would have known and held it against him, that he had placed orders above his higher duty and brought defeat to his cause.

If those officers in Texas had not tried to save the two artillerymen they might just as well have given up their commissions. They would never have had any standing with their comrades and the obedience they would have received from rank and file would be that obedience a prison guard gets, sullen, spiritless and contemptuous. Furthermore, the entire army would have been disaffected. Officers have to have something more than slavish subordination. They must have the loyalty and respect of their commands. And they would never have it if the rank and file believed the commissioned men considered orders superior to the lives of enlisted men.

Court-martial and punishment is to be the lot of the rescuers. Which shows that there is considerable difference between Garrison, secretary of war of 1916, and Stanton, secretary of war in the year 1863.

DISHONEST THINKING

"It must be perfectly evident to every honest thinker who knows anything of America and of the spirit of the great people whom we serve that the question of preparation is not a question of peace or war, does not involve in any degree a desire to bring war about. This is a peace-loving nation. We realize that everything we hold most dear depends upon the preservation of peace and the supremacy of those principles of justice and fair dealings upon which the supremacy of peace depends.—From President Wilson's speech at New York.

One trouble with this whole controversy over preparedness is that a lot of people, lacking reasonable argument, have absolutely refused to think honestly or to talk honestly. They have purposely misconstrued the policy of national defense. They have called it preparation for war when not a man concerned with it has dreamed or prayed or desired war. They have fastened the label of militarism upon it though its sole purpose was to guard the nation against nations steeped in militarism.

The advocates of better defenses ask them for the same reason that the merchant, the factory owner and householder ask for adequate fire protection. Fire departments do not make fires. And no more do battleships, fortresses and trained men bring about war.

WELFARE WORK AND WAGES

In an investigation of the labor trouble at Youngstown, the results of which he publishes in the New Republic, Mr. George P. West found that the independent steel companies maintained hospitals, subscribed largely to charities, organized campaigns against poor housing, spent large sums in eradicating contagious diseases and were heartily in favor of compensation laws.

Yet in spite of this parental interest in their well-being the workmen went on strike. They assaulted the gates of the mills. Repulsed, they turned their fury to the town and destroyed and pillaged six square blocks.

Mr. West draws this conslusion:

"One of the lessons of the strike is the failure of welfare work. Not only did it not bring living wages, but it left the men untrained in collective action, helpless, subservient not only in the plant but in the community. Health laws were disregarded and community neglect remained unrebuked. In the eagerness of the strikers of the Republic plant to join unions and affiliate with national organizations lies the hope of a better day in the steel towns of Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio."

Welfare work has its place—an important place if only it breds in employers an interest in their employes an interest in their employes—but the employer which attempts to use welfare work as a substitute for living wages throws his money away. Sooner or later, he has a strike on his hands and he is lucky if it is not more of a reign of terror than a walkout. The Youngstown outbreak reinforces the lessons of the Calumet strike.

FATTY DEGENRATION

When the war broke out, says H. G. Wells in the Saturday Evening Post, "Western Europe was running to fat, and not to muscle, as America is today."

This is one of the flaws of prosperity. It increases the national girth. It softens the biceps. It tends to make flabby minds. For that reason, there are not wanting people in America who find nothing glorious in prosperity. They consider those leaner days of our career, the days in which the people were inured to hardship, preferable to the period of steam heat and visits to the nerve specialists.

The trouble is that America, as it was with western Europe a short time ago, is letting prosperity get the better of it. We could be prosperous and yet not soft. It is possible to have wealth and yet not become the slave of luxury. The human being does not do well without discipline of some sort, whether it is found in work, in study, keeping the body in training or curbing the appetite. A nation made up of undisciplined people is badly off. Its muscle is turning to fat.

How shall we avoid the weakening effects of prosperity? Some people have suggested conscription, and they do not mean conscription for military service only. They would make everyone serve the state in some way—do time at making roads, clean streets, construct public buildings, anything, in fact, that will teach the worth of toil and the value of self-denial.

It would be a terrible thing if we have to reduce our fat as Europe is doing it now. Yet it may be a question whether it were not better for a nation to die of bullets and steel than of degenerative diseases.

Predictions for tomorrow are never as important as today's weather. We don't have to live tomorrow until tomorrow comes.

MARS AND THE POWER TO BELIEVE

Astronomers have discovered new changes in that mysteriously changeable planet Mars. Five rifts have occured in the Arctic icecap. Where all was monotonously white, black lines appear. These seem to be water courses leading into what is assumed to be a canal system. The readiest explanation for the markings is that the population of Mars has tapped a new water supply.

The professors of astronomy are not agreed as to whether there is life on Mars or not. It is our understanding that American students are convinced of it. But some in Europe scorn the idea. They demand further proofs. They devise ingenious arrangements of lines to show that it is very easy to be fooled by telescopes. The eye, they say, is an indifferent instrument and, since there is no other that can take its place in this particular study, it is unscientific to suppose there is life on our neighboring planet.

The layman is better off than the scientist. He finds it easier to believe things. He gives hope and imagination a chance. The notion that Mars is inhabited appeals to the average human being. Therefore it is no great difficulty for this average human being to take it as gospel that the waterways of Mars are artificial, that engineering has reached a high development and that these fresh markings indicate the dedication of a new irrigation project.

There are drawbacks to the pursuit of science. One of them is that credulity works on rusty hinges.

WINTER AERIAL RAIDS

The most remarkable thing about the aerial raids which have been conducted across the English channel and behind the German lines in Belgium is that they were performed in winter.

Aerial attacks heretofore have been fair weather business. The preference of the pilots is for windless mornings or still moonless nights. A summer's fog has its advantages, since it is below the bird-man, and yet hides him from his multitudinous enemies.

But if now the flying corps dare the winter temperatures and the chances of sudden changes in weather, they have made enormous advances in their art. There will be no idle months for aeronauts and no closed season for their victims. There will be work for the stategists whether or not the land forces are deadlocked. No city can feel that gales and snows render it immune to bombs. No supply depot is safe from the fire from the sky.

The material damage wrought by the air men amounts to little. But there is a value in it if it keeps the enemy uneasy and troubled. Military folk seem to think that causing bad nerves is well worth while.

Sunday School

AN ANCIENT WAR ZONE LETTER

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 13 Is "Humbled and Exalted."—Phil. 2:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Most of the places that figure in the daily dispatches from the war zones might almost as well be on the moon, so far as the average reader's sense of their actual location goes. In a general way, everybody knows that the Allies have established a center at the port of Salonika, Greece, and others, less numerous, have a vague geographical sense of the news that the Central Powers are expected to make a drive down the great highway from Kavalia to Salonika.

When we recall, however, that all this is located on the map of the Apostle Paul's journeys, and that Salonika is his Thessalonica, to whose Christians he wrote two letters; and that the apex of the present Balkan military situation is exactly where Christianity first invaded Europe, in the person of the great missionary apostle, we see a new light. It was from the other side of the Agean Sea that Paul caught a vision, in a dream, of a man crying "Come over unto Macedonia and help us." That same Macedonia, of which Salonika is the chief city, is today a center of the world war.

On the main road between Salonica and Kavalla, a road now worn into ruts and hollows by the passage of the big guns, and about ten miles inland from the sea, there is a little village and an ancient ruin. That ruin is Philippi, the once proud city that bore the name of Philip of Macedonia. Famous for its gold mines, famous for its battles, famous for its prosperity in olden times, Philippi is most famous as the city where the Apostle Paul first preached the Gospel in Europe. There may be great events in the vicinity of Philippi during the present war, but neverless the place will always have its highest honor from the fact that here Paul established his first church, and the one which he seemed to love best of all. All the stately cathedrals and churches and chapels and monasteries in Europe and America trace their beginnings back to the landing of Paul at Philippi.

A Prisoner's Letter.

None of the war literature that has come out of this neighborhood in recent months is comparable in interest and importance with an old letter, first preserved in Philippi and soon shared with the entire Christian fellowship, written by Paul while he was a prisoner in Rome. A noble passage from this letter, which still glows and throbs with the warm personal friendship of the writer for the recipients, has been selected by the International Lesson committee for study this week by the Sunday schools of the world. We can imagine with what peculiar interest the lesson will be read by many British mothers and children whose husbands or fathers and brothers or sons are at present within ten miles of the ancient homes of the people to whom the original letter was written.

If today's local color of the lesson is dramatic, what shall we say of the background during the years 61 or 62, when the epistle itself was penned? And these circumstances need to be borne in mind for a clear understanding of the message written by Paul. The author was in a prison in Rome, chained to a soldier. Proud and heartless Nero, the madman, was on the throne. All the pomp and glory and self-assertion of that luxurious and ostentatious age lies behind the letter.

With Paul in his imprisonment was Timothy, the beloved. The Christians at Philippi, newly out of heathendom, but with tender memories of their brave teacher, had sent to the apostle in prison one of their number, Epaphroditus, who had borne a gift of money and many messages of love and these had touched the heart of the imprisoned hero. Epaphroditus himself had fallen ill in Rome, apparently from the dreaded Roman fever. His life had been despaired of, but the prayers of the church had saved him. So he was sent back to his fellow church members at Philippi with this loving letter of counsel from the apostle, who, in his prison in Rome, recalled the time he had been a prisoner at Philippi, having been arrested on the trumped-up charges of fortune telling grafters. An earthquake had opened the doors of the Philippi prison while Paul and Silas were singing hymns in the night. On that very night the jailer and his family were converted. Such were the facts behind the letter.

When Church Quarrels Impend.

A choice fragment of the letter has been chosen for the present lesson. It reveals the writer's solicitude over dangers of discord that threatened the Church at Philippi, and gave the apostle's remedy. He applied the highest resources of the Christian faith to meet the needs of every untoward situation. The troubled church and the troubled life can find no clearer path to peace than a reverent, open-minded and repeated study of these eleven verses from Paul's great letter to the Christians in old Philippi. I quote from the American Standard Revision:

"If there is therefore any exhortation in Christ, if any consolation of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any tender mercies and compassions, make full my joy, that ye be of the same mind, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind; doing nothing through faction or through vainglory, but in lowliness of mind each counting other better than himself; not looking each of you to his own things, but each of you also to the things of others. Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus; who existing in the form of God, counted not the being on an equality with God a thing to be grasped, but emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself, becoming obiedient even unto death, yea, the death of the cross. Wherefore also God highly exalted Him, and and gave unto Him the name which is above every name; that in the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things on earth and things under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

The Real Preparedness.

Nobody can doubt that the world-war is bringing a new order of civilization. How shall we make ready for this? By a new state of mind, and only so. Thus these old words of Paul become more pertinent and timely than any newspaper editorials or legislative debates. Things can be held together in the ominous tomorrow only by a new and nobler way of thinking. Military preparedness is, from all standpoints, less important than spiritual preparedness. The most practical counsel for the people alive in this year of 1916 is Paul's exhortation, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

A rare program for a Christian life is compacted by Paul into the few sentences of the lesson. First, he wants church unity, of the kind which comes from likemindedness. Any other kind is vain. A church with one mind—and that the mind of Christ—is free from all danger of schisms and strife. The proposed World Conference on Faith and Order cannot surpass Paul's program for real Christian unity.

In two pregnant phrases the apostle strikes to the root of the new world order that the Gospel is bringing to pass: "Not looking each of you to his own things, but each of you also to the things of others. Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." In this Christian unselfishness lies the only hope of human bortherhood. Not by laws imposed from without, but by an inspired spirit within is the made-over social order to come. Once people are fired by the mind of Christ, all the life of society will disappear, for selfishness will have gone to its own place.

In a time when arrogance, assertiveness and force were even more rampant than today, Paul held up the picture of a Christ whose glory was that He had made Himself of no reputation, literally, had emptied Himself, and had assumed a slave's task, all for the glory of God. As did the Master, so should the disciple do. It is the eternal mystery of sacrifice, the triumph of which has been demonstrated. As Thomas a' Kempis cried, "When Thou, O my God, wouldst show Thy love for the world Thou gavest it Thy Son. When Thou woulst show Thy love for Thy Son Thou gavest Him a Cross." Whereupon T. H. Darlow comments in his wonderful little book, The Print of the Nails: "We can only say, 'Herein is love'—we have no other words to use—'Herein is love, and awful consolation, and almighty healing and hope."

"Bravest Man in Europe" Discredited by His Party

Karl Liebknecht, True to His Honored Father's Teachings, Stood Out Against His Fellow Socialists in the Reichstag and Opposed the Violation of Belgium and the Kaiser's War for Conquest, Consistent to the Last.

James Walter Smith in the Boston Transcript.

Has Liebknecht played the game? The German Socialists say not. By "continual and gross offenses" he has forfeited all rights of membership in his party. They have given him the boot.

Poor Karl! So they have cast you out—you, the only consistent Socialist in the lot. It was you who fought militarism like a tiger; you who went to prison for your book; you who exposed the Krupps; you who told of corruption in high places, of titles bought for gold. It was you, bravest of them all, who dared to cast the only vote against the grant of money for the war. And after all you had done for your party, they cried, "'Raus! 'Raus!" They cut you dead. And now they've ousted you completely. Well, well, it's a queer world, this, and no mistake.

Of course you knew all along that you were breaking rules. On that point there could be no misunderstanding. It is one of the rules of your party that the Socialist group in the Reichstag shall vote as a unit. If you, as a consistent Socialist, didn't like the kaiser and his war, and didn't want to give him blood money, you had every right to express your feelings in caucus before the party went into the chamber to vote. But once your party had decided as a unit to support the war, it was your duty to sit quiet or to stay away.

Arraigned Ruler's Motives.

You broke the rules then, and you've broken them since. If your party has not forgiven you, the world has. But what was it that the President would not read—your reasons for what you did? The German papers were not allowed to publish what you wrote.

"This war," you said, "which none of the peoples interested wanted, was not declared in the interests of the Germans or of any other people. It is an imperialist war for capitalization and domination of the world's markets, for political domination of important quarters of the globe, and for the benefit of bankers and manufacturers. From the viewpoint of the race of armaments it is a preventive war provoked conjointly by the war parties of Germany and Austria in the obscurity of semi-absolutism and secret diplomacy. It is also a Bonaparte like enterprise tending to demoralize and destroy the growing labor movement. That much is clear despite the cynical stage management designed to mislead the people. This is not a defensive war. . . . I protest against the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, against the annexation schemes, against military dictatorship, against the complete forgetfulness of social and political duties as shown by the govenrment ruling classes."

Well, Karl Liebknecht is his father's son. When he tried to make that protest in the Reichstag, he probably remembered all that his father had stood for in the history of democracy.

His Father's Creed.

His father's words in defense of the party which had been attacked for having made concessions to militarism in 1870 probably came back to him in that historic moment.

"In our fight against militarism," said old Wilhelm Liebknecht, in an impassioned speech at Zurich in 1893, "we have not retreated by a hair's breadth. The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine? We condemned it as an error. We denounced it as a crime. I said this in the Reichstag, before militaristic Germany, I repeated it before the people. We have paid for that opinion, I and my comrades, by bitter years of prison. Not a man, not a penny, this is our program. Since it came into existence, our party has not given to the German army a single man or a single penny. When the masses are Socialists, militarism will have seen its last day!"

And, remembering these words, the son stood up alone. He had to do it. It was the call of the dead leader, his own father, to the great party which he had educated, and which, now, in his great moment of political power, seemed, in the eyes of the world, to be sacrificing its splendid past.

The father died in 1900 Karl Liebknecht was then a practicing lawyer in Berlin. He had been born in 1871, when the father was making his memorable fight against chauvinism.

Born a Fighter.

The fighting spirit which has so characterized him during the last 10 years was born in him, and he grew up in an atmosphere of independence and intellectuality. He studied law in Leipsic, and when he had finished, in 1893, proceeded to Berlin. He now served his conscript year in the pioneer battalion, and then engaged in active practice. In 1902, after his father's death, he was elected to the city government in Berlin. In 1907 he published his remarkable book, "Militarismus and Anti-Militarismus." The government forbade its circulation in Germany, and clapped the author into prison for 18 months on a charge of high treason. He came out of jail and was elected to the Prussian chamber of deputies. He was then 37 years old. His imprisonment had made him a marked man and in the diet his speeches showed that his party had found a leader. By the Socialists—particularly by those who wanted clear fight and not mealy-mouthed propaganda—he was looked upon as the one man on whom the masses could rely for the raising of the burdens under which they were suffering. And the emperor hated him. Liebknecht could not be suppressed. That Liebknecht hated the kaiser is not so sure, except in so far as kaiserdom meant repression of Socialist ideals and taxation for the army and an ever growing fleet.

Then came the sensational election of 1912. The Socialists sent 110 men to the reichstag, adding 26 seats to their representation in defiance of all the imperial calls for help. It was the response of the masses to an intolerable request and an intolerable condition in the country. Karl Liebknecht was elected, right under the kaiser's windows, in Potsdam.

When the news of the tremendous victory reached Liebknecht his simple remak was, "Now peace in Europe is assured." In this prophecy, as we know, Liebknecht was wrong. But who, at the time, knowing what the party stood for, would have thought him wrong? Who would have suspected that the nation was so imperially and militaristically obsessed that not even the voice of the people could halt it in its progress towards Armageddon.

Liebknecht's career, since that day of victory in Potsdam, must be read in connection with the propaganda on which the election was fought, and the environment in which he grew up. In the reichstag he threw himself into the fight for democratic ideals with an intenseness that astonished his associates.

Liebknecht has been called "the stormy petrel of the reichstag." How much better it is to call him, as he has frequently been called since the war began, "the bravest man in Europe." For that is what he is. Most of us feel that the great war is going to be fought out to a finish. But, we like to see a man holding out for principle.

Liebknecht, flouted by the reichstag, and ousted by his party, holds out for his. That's brave. Is there any man in Europe braver?

KARL LIEBKNECHT, THE DEPOSED SOCIALIST LEADER OF GERMANY.

Minister to Holland Back Home for Rest

DR HENRY VAN DYCK.

Dr. Henry Van Dyck, noted author and U. S. minister to Holland, has returned to this country, for a short vacation from his arduous duties at the Hague. Since the beginning of the war, Dr. Van Dyck has been immersed in a vast amount of work in connection with American travelers in Germany. Practically the only entrance to Germany is through Holland, and this has rendered Dr. Van Dyck's office at the Hague particularly busy.

HAVE VARIETY OF FOOD

Vestal Virgins in Rome Had Dainty Viands at Banquet.

It is said that the vestal virgins always kept fires burning in their temple at Rome, and no doubt needed them for heating the humble hot water bottles after eating the following menu, declared to have been a banquet served the girls by Julius Caesar:

First course, prickly globe fish, oysters, thrushes, asparagus, fattened chickens, oyster patties, black and white sea acorns, sea nettles, snipe, cotelettes of venison and of wild boar, fattened wild game, powdered with flour; second course, swine udders, wild boar's head, swine udder patties, ducks, boiled teal ducks, roasted wild game; third course, puddings, custards, Picentish sandwiches, wines, Falerno, Xeres, Spanish Medoc.

VARIETIES

Africa has 148 native languages and dialects.

Argentina has 7,515,018 horses and 52,220,871 sheep.

Spain has 19,500,000 population, of whom 4,000,000 are farmers.

From one family in France 79 men enlisted for the European war.

Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1916 has 150 fewer saloons than in 1915.

Benefactions in 1915 in the United States totaled more than $500,000,000.

The livers of ten codfish are needed to produce a gallon of oil.

There is one grocery store to every 300 inhabitants in this country.

The United States in 1915 had 96 lynchings, an increase of 17 over 1914.

California in 1915 produced 83,000,000 barrels of oil, and Oklahoma produced 80,000,000 barrels.

The death rate in the United States for 1914 was 13.6 a 1,000, the lowest ever recorded in this country.

The United States last year imported from Sicily $678,973 worth of citrate of lime.

At the last survey there were 402 ocean cables in the world, representing 235,492 miles.

Egypt has 26 schools of higher education, technical and agricultural, and 4,000 students are enrollad.

Argentina requires imported potatoes to be accompanied by certificates showing that they were grown in sanitary soil.

In Sumatra the horn of the rhinoceros is esteemed as a cure for poison, and for that reason is made into drinking cups.

Seaweed is made into a composition to take the place of bone for handles of cutlery.

The orange tree is the only one which bears fruit and blossoms at the same time.

One Paris motion picture plant produces an average of 3,000,000 feet of films weekly.

Broken bones are now quickly healed by an injection of bone dust in petroleum around the ruptured ends.

Health officials of the Philippines are endeavoroing to develop an industry in the dried juice of the pawpaw for medical use.

The average speed of the phonograph record under the needle is 1.82 miles an hour.

The new rice crop pays California $70 an acre, or more than finest wheat land gives.

Uncle Sam made $2,500,000 last year from the sale of wood from the government forests.

The delta of the Mississippi river covers an area about equal to that of the state of Maryland.

Anemone is meant for "windflower," as it is so delicately poised that it sways with the slightest motion of the atmosphere.

A $5,000,000 contract has been placed in New Zealand by Great Britain for cheese for the army. This is a fifth of the cheese product of the island.

The waste occasioned by coins rubbing together is said to cost the world a ton and a quarter of gold and 88 tons of silver annually.

Norway will build a canal, nine miles of which will be through a tunnel, to open to navigation a lake separated from the sea by a mountain ridge.

There is a scarcity of glass bottles abroad, owing to the destruction of some of the great glass manufacturing centers of France and Belgium in the war.

Two million miles of dirt roads have been built in the United States. The total length of public roads of all kinds in this country is estimated at 2,250,000 miles.

India's coal production has passed the 12,000,000-ton mark annually and electrical machinery is being introduced into its mines.

A good grade of paper can now be commercially made from the hop refuse of breweries, which has heretofore been thrown away.

The crop of cereals grown in the northern hemisphere in 1915 exceeds the average crop of the last five years by more than 73,000,000,000 pounds.

The historic elm tree which the late King Edward VII. planted in Independence square, Philadelphia, when he visited this country as Prince of Wales in 1861, has died and been cut down.

A new fast passenger and freight steamship line may be established between New York and Vigo, Spain, according to report from Madrid. It will be under American management, it is said.

That shooting is a most popular sport among the foreign residents of Shanghai, is shown by the fact that, out of a total foreign population of about 15,000, there are seven shooting clubs with 700 members.

The skeleton of a prehistoric man, beautifully green, has been dug up in the Arizona copper district and the natives, who insist no true Arizonian could be of such a hue, assert the tint is due to contact with that mineral.

Lapouge says the wars of a century spill 120,000,000 gallons of blood, enough to fill 3,000,000 40-gallon casks, or to create a fountain sending a jet of 150 gallons an hour flowing unceasingly ever since the dawn of history.

It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in this country from the depredations of insects and rodents alone is $10,000,000—about $1 a month for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The street lighting bill of the city of New York for 1915 was $400,000 less than for 1914. A goodly part of the saving is said to have been effected by the use of nitrogen filled tungsten lamps in place of the arc lamps.

General von Hindenburg has received a pair of mittens for use in his chilly Russian campaigns. They are from Mrs. Barbara Lambert, age 90, of Fuessen, Bavaria, who is now "the proudest woman in all Germany."

As every one will instantly comprehend, the amagahasebi of Java, a very poisonous snake, is so called from its umbrella-like head. The creature makes a peculiar noise by the nimble moving of its tongue and a slight touch of its fangs is fatal.

Sea tradition as well as international law is being overturned by the submarine campaign. The captains of both the Lusitania and Arabic have received new commands, a favor almost never before shown the commanders of lost vessels

Spokane, which is in Washington, which in turn is one of the newly prohibition states, now delights itself with a beverage called "carbonated fizz." C. F. looks and tastes like beer, but is free from alcohol. Also the barrels require no government proprietary stamp.

Two bird sanctuaries are soon to be established in every Utah county except three, and in each of these there will be one more, the main object being protection of migratory birds of which the state has a large population during the proper seasons.

The PEACE PAGE

FOR GOOD CAUSES

MARTHA HOLDEN.

In reading the society page recently, I came upon this bit of personal comment which attracted my attention far more than the description of the gown of tulle and lace in which the lady had appeared at grand opera. Mrs. H. has a sparkling vivacious beauty, and a joyous nature. I could never imagine her saying anything unkind of any one.

This didactic touch in a department dedicated to the details and descriptions of fashion's lightest moments caught my fancy. Why had Mrs. H. one of a dazzling circle of bare shouldered, bejeweled women, in a circle of opera boxes, been accorded this high praise from the hand of a usually impersonal social editor? It showed an individual touch in the style of handling a society write-up which appealed to me, for I felt that back of this there was heart interest.

After my day's work I went to the room of the bright-eyed girl who "does" society. She always has fresh flowers on her desk, and there is reflected there, in her gentle presence and well groomed appearance, a hint of that refinement which is better than Fashion.

"I wrote that paragraph by way of contrast," confessed the society editor. "The afternoon of the opera you remember, there was also in the city a sale of dolls for Poland. As society women were in charge, I went in. There was a booth in the foyer of the hotel, filled with strange puppets from a war-stricken country. The dolls were of both rag dolls really which the peasants had designed and dressed in the costumes of their country. There was the bride with many ribbons flowing from her head-dress the soldier in a gay full suit and buttons the peasant of various provincial satire. The dolls had strange Polish names and they were offered for sale by Madam Padewski wife of the great Polish pianist. Society women were her assistants. Most of the people who came in to buy were society people. Everyone knew it was an expensive show; no doll was less than $3 and the more elaborate ones were $15 and $20. Of course they were not worth it, but people who could afford to, bought them to help a starving country.

Mrs. H. was there selling and close beside her stood Mrs. R., a pretty young social struggler who is afraid to be kind to any but the "right" people. Among the buyers appeared a shabby little old women who seemed sadly out of place among the furs and velvets and smart millinery of the rich patrons and saleswomen who surrounded the booth.

Her materials were more in keeping with those of the dolls themselves. She looked the dolls over wistfully and at last picked up a big soldier doll in the long, cream-colored coat. "I want to buy a doll to help Poland," she said, addressing the saleswoman before her who happened to be the new and exclusive Mrs. R. "I think I will take this one. It will please Arthur. Arthur's my grandson, and he likes soldier dolls. How much is it, please?"

Mrs. R., interested in the discussion of last night's dinner dance with the plump lady in ermine next in line, answered vaguely, "$15, please."

The shabby old lady laid down the soldier doll upon the counter. "Have you any soldier dolls for 50 cents?" she asked wistfully. "I promised Arthur, and he likes the soldier dolls."

"We have not, madam," said Mrs. R., now devoting herself exclusively to the ermine woman.

Mrs. H. here interposed. "I think we could make this soldier doll somewhat cheaper to you," she said, with a kindly look that found an answering glow in the little old lady's faded brown eyes. "Will you give me 75 cents for this soldier doll?"

"I'll give a dollar," said the purchaser with happy interest. "It's a great cause, aside from Arthur liking the doll."

Mrs. H. wrapped it tenderly in tissue paper and pressed it lovingly into the old lady's outstretched hands. When her customer was gone, I saw Mrs. H. open her gold mesh bag and add two bills to the doll money box. That night as I observed her among the women at the opera, and tabulated her as wearing a Paul Poiret gown of white tulle with lace bodice and scarf of tulle, I felt just like saying the other, and I let myself go, said the society editor. "It may have a good effect on some of the selfish ones," she added. I hope so.

LITTLE GIRLS MODELED IN STONE
LATEST WORK OF SCULPTOR EDSTROM

EDSTROM'S LATEST STATUE.

Group statue of the two little granddaughters of the late ex-Governor Frank W. Higgins of New York, the most recent work of David Edstrom, noted Swedish-American sculptor.

The group shown here is the latest work of David Edstrom, the Swedish-American sculptor, and is his characterization of the granddaughters of the late former Governor Frank W. Higgins of New York.

The little girls are the daughters of Mrs. Orrin Thrall Higgins of Nashville, Tenn., and Redlands, Cal. Before her marriage to Governor Higgins' son she was Miss Elizabeth Brandsford of Nashville.

Mr. Edstrom's work, while well known in this country, is more familiar abroad. The Swedish government has purchased 10 of his works for the Thiel gallery, in Stockholm, including his famous Hunchback and The Sphinx. Rhapsody is on exhibition in the Salon in Paris. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has several Edstrom pieces in her collection.

The story of Edstrom's labor for success has been often told. He was born of Sewdish parents in Ottumwa, Iowa, and for a time sold newspapers on the streets so he could get money to study. With $4 in his pocket he went from Iowa to Stockholm, and later studied in Naples and Paris. Today he is one of the leaders in his art.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A TEACHER

I would just love to shake with Uncle Josh, for I like him. One time I went to a picture show in a large city. I didn't look at the picture! The funniest old farmer came bolting in, a big red handkerchief around his neck, a wide-brimmed straw hat on and he never removed it! He was so brimful of boyish interest that he just forgot all his cares, troubles, and what mattered the old hat? He did not see harm in the show. Oh, no! Maybe the big hat shut out all but the pure.

"What do I do?" Oh, I'm a little schoolmistress and I tramp six miles to and from school every day. "Don't you get tired?" No. I love it, for on rainy days I got to help the little ones over the wide brooks. I could have cried today, but then—wasn't the ground wet enough? But you see I was helping a little fellow across, when "Oh, Miss Lou! You've spilt Sonny;" and right into the middle of the stream we splashed!

And I wish that "Tommy of Mich." could climb the young mountains and wade through the thickets with me. She talks of romance, and it's here! We set traps and eat persimmons on the way to school. Come on, Tommy, you can take the kodak. I'll set the snares, for I don't believe you could. But, Tommy, wear high-top boots, or you'll never come again.

I'm tired of woman suffrage. I'd rather hear fairy stories. And I never danced but once, when my brother Bill told me if I didn't dance I couldn't go to the "frogging" with him. But I'd rather be out in the open with the great out-of-doors and the hills for my guide.—Miss Lou, Indiana.

Come again, Miss Lou. Your letter has the touch and go to it that makes the M. G. R. swing to a good tune. Let's have more of these letters. I know a lot of my young men and women can write them. Come on.—M. H.

WHERE IS HAPPINESS?

The thermometer here in Missouri for the past week has been hovering from two to ten below zero, and I feel this is just the sort of weather to enjoy a bright fire, cosy, easy chairs, and the conversation of congenial friends, so here I am. I think I'll slip into this seat between Olive Branch and Belle of Egypt, for I believe that we would be congenial, as I, too, enjoy watching young folks dance, and I also believe in woman suffrage. I have enjoyed the discussions of the Peace Page. "Variety is the spice of life" and "many men of many minds," so let all "spress themselves."

The debate on suffrage has certainly called forth some good papers and shown that many of our women are doing some thinking for themselves. Those opposed to suffrage seem to go round and round in the same old rut and offer the same old time-worn arguments. They seem to think if women are franchised they will forsake their homes, camp about the polls, and just vote and vote and vote. How absurd. I have known many incompetent men who failed to make a good living for their families, but I have the first time yet to hear anyone say it was because they spent all their time voting. Then why should it take all of a woman's time to the exclusion of home and babies?

I think the majority of women find time for the things they enjoy. I have seen the streets of cities blocked with women on their way to the movies and matinees and other places of amusement, and you can't tell me these women couldn't find time to vote or take an hour or so now and then to read up on the political issues of the day. I also think a married woman's place is the home, and I don't think they are going to seek an office or any other kind of work unless their families stand in need of the money they earn. But I also think she will fail to do her full duty in the home unless she keeps abreast of the times and has some knowledge of the outside world.

The woman whose mind never soars beyond her pots and pans, and who knows no history save the annals of her own family, is a tiresome creature, and I have noticed that the husbands of such women take delight in talking to other women—even suffragettes—who perhaps are not such good housekeepers, but more brilliant.

Woman has never been allowed full and equal partnership with a man, even in the home, where she is supposed to be queen. She doesn't feel free to half of the income, and she frets over this—else why are all of our magazines and farm journals devoting so much space and even offering prizes for the best ways and means for these "queens" to make a little pin money? Why should a woman who "has enough to do at home," be compelled to rack her brains for ways and means of earning a little money for her very own? Is this equal partnership in the home? The way I understand the question is that all the women want is equal rights. I have met many of our leading suffragettes, lecturers, authors, etc., and I have found them dainty and feminine, the best of mothers and housekeepers.

Nellie R N., W. Va., children with a mother like you will always be prize winners.

Poor B. E., I expect your mind is in a terrible muddle with so much conflicting advice. I have read some letters and thought how easy it is to advise others to do their best under all kinds of trying circumstances. If all of us would always do our best I guess the old world would be a little different. I am trying to hold fast to the theory that happiness comes from within, and no person, or train of circumstances can make us unhappy if we choose to be happy. Well, "here's hoping."—Schoolma'am, of Missouri.

It is more than a theory, my dear friend, that "happiness comes from within." It is a FACT. Hold on to the truth.—M. H.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Franconia Potatoes.

Pare 12 medium sized potatoes and parboil them for seven minutes. Place them under the loin of mutton and baste with fat. Bake from 20 to 30 minutes, turning often.

Stoved Potatoes.

Wash potatoes, pare them and cut into three slices each. Put slices into saucepan, with two sliced onions, one tablespoonful butter, salt and pepper to taste. Half cover the potatoes with water, put on the lid of the saucepan, and allow to cook till tender.

Flannel Cakes.

Two eggs, one pint buttermilk, one and one-half pints flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking soda, one tablespoonful warm water, and one teaspoonful of sugar. Mix flour, salt and sugar, add eggs well beaten, milk and soda dissolved in water. Mix thoroughly and bake in small round cakes on a hot, well greased griddle. Brown on both sides.

Coffee Jelly.

One and one-half tablespoonfuls powdered gelatine, one-half cupful strong coffee, three tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful brandy, one pint water, white and shell of one egg. Put gelatine into a saucepan, add the coffee, sugar, water white and shell of the egg. Stand it over the fire and whisk till it boils. Pour into a wet mold and set in cool place until firm. Turn out and serve with slightly sweetened whipped cream, flavored with vanilla.

POET'S CORNER

ST. PETER AT THE GATE

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate,
With a solemn mien and an air sedate;
When up to the top of the golden stair
A man and a woman, ascending there,
Applied for admission. They came and stood
Before St. Peter, so great and good,
In hopes the City of Peace to win—
And asked St. Peter to let them in.

The woman was tall, and lank, and thin,
With a scraggy beardlet upon her chin.
The man was short, and thick, and stout;
His stomach was built so it rounded out;
His face was pleasant, and all the while
He wore a kindly and genial smile,
The choirs in the distance the echoes woke;
And the man kept still while the woman spoke.

"O thou who guardest the gate!" said she;
We two came hither beseeching thee
To let us enter the heavenly land,
And play our harps with the angel band.
Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt;
There's nothing from Heaven to bar me out,
I've been to meeting three times a week,
And almost always I'd rise to speak.

"I've told the sinners about the day
When they'd repent of their evil way;
I've told my neighbors—I've told them all—
'Bout Adam and Eve and the primal fall
I've shown them what they'd have to do
If they'd pass in with the chosen few,
I've marked their path of duty clear—
Laid out the plan for their whole career.

"I've talked and talked to 'em loud and long,
For my lungs are good and my voice is strong.
So, good St. Peter, you will clearly see,
The Gate of Heaven is open to me.
But my old man, I regret to say,
Hasn't walked exactly in the narrow way;
He smokes and he swears, and grave faults he's got;
And I don't know whether he'll pass or not.

"He never would pray with an earnest vim,
Or go to revival, or join in a hymn,
So I had to leave him in sorrow there,
While I with the chosen united in prayer.
He ate what the pantry chanced to afford,
While I in my purity song to the Lord;
And if cucumbers were all he got,
I's a chance if he merited them or not.

"But O St. Peter! I love him so;
To the pleasures of heaven please let him go.
I've done enough—a saint I've been—
Won't that atone? Can't you let him in?
By my grim gospel I know 'tis so,
That the unrepentant must try below;
But isn't there same way you can see
That he may enter who's dear to me?

"It's a narrow gospel by which I pray;
But the chosen expect to find some way
Of coaxing, or fooling, or bribing you,
So that their relations can amble through.
And say, St. Peter, it seems to me
This gate isn't kept as it ought to be;
You ought to stand right by the opening there,
And never sit down in that easy chair.

"And say, St. Peter, my sight is dimmed,
But I don't like the way your whiskers are trimmed;
They're cut too wide, and outward toss;
They'd look better narrow, cut straight across.
Well, we must be going our crown to win.
So, open, St. Peter, and we'll pass in."

St. Peter sat quiet and stroked his staff,
But spite of his office he had to laugh;
Then said, with a fiery gleam in his eye;
"Who's tending the gateway—you or I?"
And then he rose in his stature tall,
And pressed a button upon the wall,
And said to the imp who answered the bell:
"Escort the lady around to Hell."

The man stood still as a piece of stone—
Stood sadly, gloomily there alone.
A lifelong settled idea he had,
That his wife was good and he was bad
He thought if the woman went down below,
That certainly he would have to go—
That if she went to the regions dim,
There wasn't a ghost of a chance for him.

Slowly he turned, by habit bent,
To follow wherever the woman went;
St. Peter, standing on duty there,
Observed that the top of his head was bare.
He called the gentleman back and said:
"Friend, how long have you been wed?"
"Thirty years," (with a weary sigh)
And then he thoughtfully added,
"Why?"

St. Peter was silent. With head bent down,
He raised his hand and scratched his crown;
Then, seeming a different thought to take,
Slowly, half to himself, he spake:
"Thirty years with that woman there?
No wonder the man hasn't any hair!
Swearing is wicked, smoke's not good;
He smoked and swore—I should think he would!
Thirty years with that tongue so sharp!
Ho, Angel Gabriel, give him a harp!
A jeweled harp, with a golden string!
Good sir, pass in where the angels sing.

"Gabriel, give him a seat alone—
One with a cushion—up near the throne!
Call up some angels to play their best;
Let him enjoy the music and rest!
See that on finest ambrosia he feeds.
He's had about all the Hell he needs,
It isn't just hardly the thing to do,
To roast him on earth and in future, too."

They gave him a harp with golden strings,
A glittering robe and a pair of wings;
And he said, as he entered the Realm of Day:
"Well, this beats cucumbers, anyway!"
And so the Scripture had come to pass,
That "the last shall be first, and the first shall be last!"

INVICTUS

By Henley.

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud
Under the bludgeonings of chance,
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate.
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

DE 'SPERIENCE OB DE REB'REN

Quacko Strong.

Swing dat gate wide 'Postle Peter,
Ring de big bell, beat de gong,
Saints and martyrs den will meet dar
Brudder, Reb'ren Quacko Strong,
Sound dat bugle, Angel Gabriel,
Tell de Elders loud and long,
Clear out dem high seats of Heaben,
Here comes Reb'rend Quacko Strong.

Den bid Moses bring de crown an'
Palms and weddin' gown along,
Wid procession to the larem,
Here's the Reb'rend Quacko Strong.
Josepa, march down wid you bredren,
Tribes and banners musterin' strong,
Speech of welcome from old Abram,
Answer Reb'ren Quacko Strong.

Tune your harp strings tight, King David,
Sing pour good Old Hundred Song,
Let the seraphs dance wid symbols,
'Round de Reb'ren Quacko Strong.
Angels hear me yell Hosanna,
Hallaluer, I'm a comin',
I'm the Reb'ren Quacko Strong.

Make dat white robe radder spacious,
And the waist belt 'strordnary long,
'Cause 'twill take some room in glory
For the Reb'ren Quacko Strong.
What! No one at the landin'?
'Pears like somethin' muthers wrong,
Guess I'll give that sleepy Peter
Fits—from Reb'ren Quacko Strong.

What a narrer little gateway,
My, that gate am hard to move,
"Who am dat?" says 'Postle Peter,
From the parapet above.
"Uncle Peter don't you know me;
Me a shinin' light so long?
Why the berry niggers call me
Good ole Reb'ren Quacko Strong."

"Dun 'no me, the shoutin' preacher,
Reg'lar hull hog Wesleyan, too,
Whar in the woods you've been a loafin?
Some ole rooster 's bothered you.
I reckon I've converted
Hundreds of darkies in a song;
Dunno me, nor yet my massa?
I'm the Rev. Quacko Strong."

Hark to that ar' curus roarin',
Far away, but rollin' nigher,
See the dreffel dragon flyin'
Head like night and mouf of fire,
'Tis the berry kings of debbles,
An' he am rushin' right along,
Oh, dear Peter, please to open
To class leader, Quacko Srong.

Old Nick's comin', I can feel it,
Gettin' warmer all about,
Oh, my good, kind, Kurnel Peter,
Let me in, I'm all too stout
To go along with Major Satan
Into dat warm climate 'mong
Fire and brimstone. Hear me knockin',
Ole church member, Quacko Strong.

Dat loud noise am comin' nearer,
Dreffel smell like powder smoke;
'Nother screech. Good heaven, help me,
Lord forgive this poor old moke.
Allers was so berry holy,
Singing and prayin' exra long,
Now de Debble gwine to cotch me,
Poor old nigger, Quacko Strong.

Hi, dat gate swing back a little,
Mighty squeezin' to git froo,
Ole Apollyon howlin' louder,
Everything around am blue.
Bang the gate goes, and Beezelbub,
Goes along without the soul ob
Missabul sinner, Quacko Strong.

GIVE THE FLOWERS NOW

Oh, if you'd speak a kindly word,
Do not too long delay it;
But let it by our ears be heard,
We fain would hear you say it,
Of friendly cheer most hearts have need
Along life's pathway dreary,
Remember we will never hear
Our own obituary.

If there's a deed that you can do,
To ease our yoke of sorrow,
Oh, do it with a purpose true,
Nor wait for the tomorrow.
Make all our hearts with joy to laugh,
While we are with you, love us,
We'll never read the epitaph,
You kindly write above us.

If you have loving gifts to make
Do not too long withhold them,
But give them now that we may take
And in our hearts enfold them.
Oh, crown us with that wreath today,
Our hungered spirits ask it,
We'll never see that rich bouquet
You'll lay upon our casket.

MY FRIEND

He was my friend. He understood
All the vagaries of my mood.
Say I was joyous, he was gay;
If sad, he felt the selfsame way.
He held, with trusty common sense,
All that I told, in confidence.
He died. And now I look around,
But such a friend is seldom found.
I miss his kindly presence yet—
A dog like that is hard to get.

POEMS WANTED.

Young Charlotte, to J. E. Holton, St. Louis, Mich.

The White Rose of Miami.

Sweet Yellow Tulip and Memphis Blues, to Mrs. E. A. Herman, Conover, North Carolina.

Poem whose first line is: "It was not my father who did the bad deed," to Mrs. M. Boleyn, Rives Junction, Mich.

Lost Pantaloons, to L. W. Martin, Shinnston, W. Va.

Ralph, Dearest Ralph, to Mrs. Charles McKnight, Banks, N. D.

Dynig Words of Benedict Arnold.

Good-by, dear old stepstone, good-by.
When I'm gone, you'll soon forget."

The Chopper's Daughter, to Margaret Barnett, 708 Eastern avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE COZY CORNER

AD MENTAL FOOD

When we hear novels alludedto as a distinct element of that instructive science called literature, our minds instantly travel to that class of novels which deal with romance and other fictitious phases of life. I should say emphatically that this class of novels is harmful and destructive to those who possess a love for good literature. Those who indulge in novel reading excessively find themselves continually attempting to form standards and actions which are similar to those possessed by the hero or heroine of the fictitious production, and eventually this practice will lead to the moral and mental downfall of the reader. I will admit that there are some novels which are decidedly free from corruption, but this is an exception rather than a rule.

I think by careful study we will find that all novels belong to the same class, the only difference being in their degree of extremity. Of course it is an impossibility for all of us to be endowed with that supernatural power of understanding which will enable us to appreciate the works of such men as Hoyle and Shakespeare. But do you think we shall ever be able to appreciate such men and their works by reading novels?—Prometheus.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR TEETH

An aunt, who is spending the winter in the south, before going had some of her teeth taken out and new teeth put in. As part of her letter, she writes this to her niece in the north:

"How good everything tastes! I look at the quantity I eat and think it is a sizable portion for two. My new teeth are a joy forever until I eat, and how would be then, to the average person, but my old grinders were a superior article and no doubt were overworked for fifty years.

"Just to think of the parts of pigs, hogs, cows, steers, calves, sheep and lambs, rabbits, squirrels, quail, turkeys, chickens, young and old, roasted, stewed and fried, eggs, pig tails and potatoes roasted in ashes by the old fireplace—all these went by the ivory way. Just eggs alone—hard boiled and soft boiled, steamed and fried, hot and cold, pickeled and devilled—what an oasis they would make in a desert land!

"What I have compassed because of the service of my good teeth is something to arrest attention. Fish and fish eggs, if the latter were hatched and turned loose in the Indian river, would make a commotion. The bins of wheat and cribs of corn that have grown less in bulk 'because I have chawed on.' Popcorn and sweet corn and even field corn popped have added to my pleasure in company with the garnered nuts from trees and bushes the world around. Peas and beans and green garden things have disappeared like the mists. The orchards and trees of fruit have poured their treasures at my feet, and I've 'downed them all." Strawberries and bushes of briars and smooth stems—just think of the procession of berries that have kept marching on without protest save a smear of beautiful juice on cheek and chin.

"When I contemplate the pyramids of potatoes, cooked, pealed and unpealed, fried and mashed—I don't wonder that we laugh! I think it must be Heaven's plan to air our teeth. The buffalo and antelope of the plains, the deer of the forests, the wealth of the tropics, the sweets of the maple, the beet and the cane. I have had teeth and a taste for them all. Now I am getting good measure of enjoyment by having porcelain pebbles riveted to a metal plate stuck in my mouth.

"I do not wonder that man is made upright, or he never would surmount the fruits of his labors. I am truly and humbly thankful for the satisfaction and keen enjoyment of the good things of the past. I do implore you to take good care of your teeth."—Your Aunt A., Coronado, Fla.

"Take good care of your teeth" is a warning that all of us should heed. Children's teeth should be kept clean and filled, and all through life teeth should be watched and safeguarded. Every six months visit the dentist, even if you have good teeth. Keep them good by eternal vigilance. Good teeth mean good digestion and good health.—M. H.

IN TUNE WITH THE INFINITE

M. M., Tenn., when I read your letter in The Blade my heart went out to you and there are a great many miles between us. I, like the wireless telegraph, trusted my thoughts to the air. I sent you many good thoughts as you say you are an invalid and watch the beautiful things from your window. Think yourself out of this invalid state, say you are a part of this beauty, health and splendor. There is plenty of health all around you, that is free for the taking. When we would build a house we first build the plan in our mind, then we give it to the builder and he must know just how it will look before he can build it. So your mind being in tune with the infinite, is the builder of your body, the house in which the "I" of you lives. The intelligence that separates and divides your food and keeps a portion and makes it into good healthy blood, is able to make enough of this good healthy blood to rebuild and strengthen your body.

When you read this, if a thought comes in your mind what you are reading is not so, it is a disease or the long belief in its power that tells you. Say, "Get thee behind me, Satan," for Christ says, "Where I agree upon earth touching any one think ask whatsoever you will and you shall receive." These words are true; store them deep in your soul and believe what our Master says. These words are for you, dear soul, the truths of healing that the Master taught are for you and for me.

He also says, "I come that you might have life and have it more abundantly." These things are meant for us now.—M. E. W., Ohio.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, don't know anything about horses and don't know the man well either.

I told him I used to try the horse a month. He said right, but pay me and I'll give you four months if the horse isn't all right. Well, I didn't like the looks of him. I was afraid the horse wasn't all right. But I might have whistle for my money once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted badly. Now this set thinking about the Washing machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer. Many kinds of people may say about my Washing machine as I thought about the horse, and the man who owned it. But I never know, because they wouldn't come and tell me. You see I sell my Washing machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So I thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in 5 minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

The "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, for the edges nor break buttons the way all washing machines do.

It just drives sooty water clear through the clothes, like a force pump might.

I said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer, only I wanted the man to do the same. I'll won't wait for people to write me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on your own free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

I haven't space here to prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? But you can pay me now or not a cent. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week in the washwoman's wages. If you don't like the machine after the month's trial, I'll agree to pay for it out of what it saves you. It saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully myself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a booklet about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that explains the whole thing in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1691 Dutton Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

OUR Correspondents

Grandma of Waterbury, Nebr., informs us that John Bones, an old Civil war soldier, is one of the new subscribers. He served three years and saw many engagements. During that time he was never ill nor was he taken prisoner. He would like to hear from some of his old comrades, he having enlisted in the 33rd Iowa infantry in 1862.

Mrs. S. I. M. of West Virginia is the mother of eight children, four boys and four girls. They live in a comfortable home, near the Kanawha river where they have a nice view of the boats plying up and down the stream.

Mrs. L. F. Millheim of New Albany, Pa., has an invalid daughter. For her sake she asks that if any of the readers have any pieces for patch work to send to her daughter so that she can pass away the long hours and be busy.

Mrs. C. W. S. of New York can get the Tarzan stories by communicating with A. C. McClurg and company of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. S. lives in New York near the foothills of the Adirondacks.

Glen Smathers of Canton, N. C., having received several letters and cards asking about Dutch cove and the rock, says that the first settlers lived in a hollow tree. They were Dutch people. It now has a population of 200 and is two miles square. The rock is a large one 50 feet high and is located within sight of nearly all the homes.

In a letter to the Peace Page defending her position, Stenographer of Illinois announces her intention to maintain that there is no disgrace in moving pictures or dancing. She thinks Washington Mother a fair-minded woman and especially commends the latter's statement, "Don't tear down an institution in which there is good unless you can build up a better one." Stenographer advises B. E. to follow the dictations of her own mind concerning whether she should leave her husband or continue to live with him.

An old timer has contributed a letter to this page. And he is indeed an old timer for he gives the year of his birth at 1841. He is particularly interested in good things to eat. He thinks spare ribs, sausage and buckwheat cakes striwe him in the right spot. Oh! yes, we almost forget to tell you who the old timer is. He signs his name as L. A. of Spencer, W. Va.

A woman who is happy and satisfied with her husband and children is M. E. S. of West Virginia. She has been married six years and has a boy and a girl. She always enjoys hurrying with her work in order to be able to accompany her husband in his wagon to town five miles away. She says they both try to make their home happy and have succeeded. She was 24 years old when married, and doesn't believe in girls marrying very young.

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy That Will Do It Quickly. Cheap and Easily Made.

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full pint—a family supply—of the finest cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 54 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. Also quickly heals the inflamed membranes which accompany a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex"—do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

(Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.)

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

As LONG as women are women a man's first love will never doubt him when he swears that she will be the last—and his last love will always believe him when he vows that she is the first.

Most men expect to slip into heaven by holding onto a woman's skirt, and to keep out of hades by hiding behind it.

Brains never helped a woman to understand men. It takes experience and a sixth sense; and a little fluff, with a dash of intuition and two husbands to her credit, can give valuable points to all the feminine philosophers who never wrote a sex novel.

Eternity (masculine version)—The interval between the time when a woman says "Ready, dear!" and the time she actually leaves the house.

The man who is trying to flatter a homely girl will make more progress with one sweet little lie about the color of her eyes than in an hour's discourse on the "potency of charm," the "fascination of personality" and the "beauties of the soul."

It takes a mighty little time and propinquity to wash all the color out of a cheap romance or an imitation love.

It's an awfully weak religion that doesn't start working before a man has had his second cup of coffee in the morning.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

From South Carolina.

I am a girl from South Carolina. As I seldom see a letter from this state I decided to write. I was born in South Carolina and reared on the farm and am the oldest girl at home, having three sisters and one brother married. My youngest brother, 22, enlisted in the army almost a year ago. We havn't seen him since, though trusting he will get back home safe.

My greatest pleasure is looking forward to his return, caring for flowers and reading good books. I also like to bake, sew and do embroidery work. My dear Grandmother Martin, my only grandmother living, is 85 years old. Her birthday is March 8, which we celebrate each year. Most all the family connections and quite a large number of friends are present at my grandmother's home where a large dinner is served.

I approve of women having the ballot, and am a lover of nature and all out-door sport. Would like scenery cards from the girls and boys of the Peace Page. — Eunice Martin, Gaston, South Carolina.

True Patriotism.

I am a little girl 11 years old. I have read several things about preparedness in your paper and it reminds me of a song we used to sing:

A little man bought him a big bass drum.
Boom! Boom! Boom!
"Who knows," said he, "when a war will come?"
Boom! Boom! Boom!
"I'm not at all frightened, you understand;
But if I'm called to fight for my native land,
I want to be ready to play in the band."
Boom! Boom! Boom!

In speaking of preparedness I would rather see the children, yes, and some of the older folks too, taught what our grand flag means and how to use it and not allow it to be misused as I have seen it done. If this is done and we are all taught and made to feel the honor, respect and love for our flag we should have, we will be ready at any time to defend our homes, our loved ones, and our star-spangled banner.—Fenno Moseley. Avalon, Wis.

SHORT AND SWEET

Herbert Potter, Chandler, Ind., has traveled in various states, but Indiana beats them all. Herbert raises pigeons and has a pony, Dolly. His brother has been in the army for three years, and is now home from Honolulu. Won't you or your brother write us a letter about his experience in Honolulu? Our boys and girls like to hear from the far countries.

Martha E. Picking, Jeromeville, O., goes to school in a school wagon. She likes all her studies.

Chester Stahl, Salem, O., writes that he is going to be a moving picture actor in the near future and wishes to hear from other boys and girls who expect to be.

Willavene Lanning, Vandegrift, Pa., is 11 years old, goes to the gospel mission and is a convert. Since she has decided for Christianity she has more love in her heart for everybody and does not quarrel with her schoolmates as she used to do. Keep on trying, Willavent. Don't be discouraged, though sometimes you do forget. You have chosen a faithful Friend.

Mabel Israel whose seatmate at school is Myra Israel, lives at Candler, N. C., and goes to the same school that Maude and Addie do. Myra is 12 and has not been tardy or absent this year.

Jessie Cassiday, Crewes, Va., is in the eighth grade. She likes to cook, sew and ride horseback.

Gertie and Bertha Turner, Toliver, N. C., live with their grandmother, their mother being dead. They see many lonely hours. Their grandmother, Mrs. J. N. Toliver would like a cheer-up word, too.

Gertrude and Mossie Jones live with their grandmother at Toliver, N. C. Cards for all, please. The grandmother is Mrs. W. F. Jones.

Carrie Rubendall, Liverpool, Pa., asks for the recitation, Poorhouse Nan.

Helen Curless, Hazel Stark and Gladys Wothington are friends in the eighth grade at Liberal, Mo.

Flora Epple, Huffman, Ind., has two sisters, Opal and Bessie, and a brother, Verna.

Hobart Henry, South Whitely, Ind., likes the Page and will exchange cards.

Martha E. Gates, McArthur, O., likes to live on the farm.

Frank Adams is a twin of Luella Bennett. He lives in Granada, Minn., and thinks the Gopher state the best. Frank likes all outdoor sports, but he does not neglect his studies and expects to graduate from the eighth grade in the spring.

Ethel Hubert of California appreciates all the kind letters and will not be able at present to write you each personally, as she would like to do.

Creighton Holwager, Madison, Ind., has only missed a fourth of a day of school this winter.

Woman Starts Warship Fund With Ten Cents

New York, Feb. 4.—Miss Marjory Sterrett, 23, has sent ten cents to a local newspaper asking that the money be used to start a fund with which Uncle Sam can build a battleship. She urges that all school children contribute, and suggests the name America for the warship.

HEAT FLASHES, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va. — "After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the Change of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedies to all my friends."—Mrs. LENA WYNN, 2812 E. O Street, Richmond, Va.

While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness.

For these abnormal conditions do not fail to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Gift For You FREE

20	8	5	
1	21	20	15
16	12	1	14

IF YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE. Each of these squares represents a letter but we have used figures instead of letters. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. Letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. The eleven letters represented by figures form three words which will interest you mightily. Send the words on a slip of paper. Agree to show my plan to friends and I will give you a big pack of pretty post cards and other useful novelties. Write quick. THE AUTO MAN, 62 New Ideas Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beacon Burner FREE
FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.
100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
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Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THE WHISKY REBELLION

I would like to learn something about the Whisky rebellion.—W. S., Chillicothe, O.

The insurrection, which occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the Whisky Rebellion, was caused by the announcement that the federal government had assumed the right to levy an excise tax. This act was passed in May of 1792, and was strenuously opposed on political grounds. The argument used against it was that the law was dangerous to the doctrine of individual liberty.

Whisky was a staple product in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and the people felt that such a tax was an unjust discrimination against that region. Violence was used to resist the attempts to enforce the law, and all citizens who advocated conforming to the law or who quietly conformed to it were subjected to various kinds of ill-treatment by their neighbors. Incendiary posters were used to further inflame the spirit of opposition. These posters, signed "Tom, the Tinker," were displayed in all directions, with the result that rioting and bloodshed took place in many locations. President Adams assumed control of the situation in the emergency and sent 13,000 troops upon Parkinsons Ferry in time to receive the peace overtures of the rebels. They were not accepted, however, and many arrests were made.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Please give a sketch of the life of Meredith Nicholson.—D. P. C., Dundee, N. Y.

Meredith Nicholson, the author, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., on December 9, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, and received degrees from Wabash college and Butler college. On June 16, 1896, Nicholson married Eugenie Kountze. He is a member of the National Institute Arts and Letters. Wabash chapter Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Gamma Delta. Nicholson is the author of Short Flights, a book of poems, and Provincial America, essays.

He has written the following novels: The Hoosiers, The Main Chance, Zelda Dameron, The House of a Thousand Candles, The Port of Missing Men, Rosalind at Red Gate, The Little Brown Jug at Kildare, The Lords of High Decision, The Siege of Seven Suitors, The Hoosier Chronicle and Otherwise Phyllis.

RAILROAD MILEAGE

Please give a comparison of the mileage of the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroad systems, as well as the net earnings of the two.—H. E. S., Naples, Ky.

The net earnings of the railroads belonging to the Pennsylvania system for the year 1913 to $191,501,400. The total mileage was 10,317.35.

The total mileage of the New York, Central system, at the same period, was 10,892.15. The earnings and mileage of this system is divided as follows: New York Central & Hudson River, 3,756.71 miles and $122,684,649; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 1,663 miles and $59,353,109; Michigan Central, 1,800 miles and $36,676,970; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 2,405.73 miles and $34,245,964; Lake Erie & Western, 871.8 miles and $5,934,643; Toledo & Ohio Central, 394.91 miles and $6,031,430.

SUBMARINE INVENTION

Please tell something about the origin of submarines in this department.—G. W. X., Bothel, Wash.

The record of attempts to perfect submarine vessels begins with the early seventeenth century. From about 1850 almost every year has witnessed some new design or practical experiment in this type of boat. The earliest submarine boat chronicled was that constructed in 1620 by the Dutch natural philosopher, Cornelius van Drebbel. He built several examples conforming to a general type. They were wooden and rendered watertight by greased leather stretched over the hull. James I. of England made a lengthy trip in one of them. The first real success was reserved for an American engineer, David Bushnell. His boat, the Turtle, in 1775, took its name from its plan of construction. The Nautilus, another submarine, was developed by Robert Fulton. On one occasion he remained submerged for five hours. The first patent for a submarine was obtained in 1827 in France by Castera.

From then on many inventors constructed different types of submarines, among them being Delaney of Chicago, who constructed one in 1859. His boat was egg-shaped in transverse section and diminished nearly to a point at each end. There was a rudder at one end of a hollow shaft, and the axis of a screw propeller passed through the shaft. The boat was completely closed on all sides except certain pipe openings. A steam engine was to furnish the propolling power. There were too many embarrassments to its use to permit of its permanent success. The development of the sumarine was such at the beginning of the present century that it became more practical, and its successful use by Germany during the present war means it has come to stay.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Will you please print a sketch of the life of Ulysses S. Grant?—E. M. T., Fanbush, Ky.

General Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in 1822, and died in 1885. He was descended in the eighth generation from remote Scotch ancestry; Matthew Grant, the first of the American line, settling in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Two of the Grant family were soldiers in the old French and Indian wars, and were killed in battle near Crown Point. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolution, and bore arms at the battle of Lexington, and when the war was ended settled in western Pennsylvania.

He afterwards removed to Portage, Ohio, in the northern part of the state, where he bound his son Jesse, General Grant's father, to a tanner to learn the trade. The trade was learned, and Jesse Grant removed to Point Pleasant and married Hannah Simpson. Ulysses was the first born of six children. He was graduated from West Point in 1846, and was then commissioned a lieutenant and fought in some of the battles of the Mexican war being rewarded for bravery by being brevetted captain in 1847. In 1854 he resigned his commission and engaged himself in business until the outbreak of the civil war.

Soon after the war began he was given command of forces at Cairo, Ill., and in 1861 seized Paducah. The following year he gained possession of Forts Henry and Donelson, the surrender of which was the first brilliant victory of the national arms. For this success he was commissioned a major general. Joined with General Buell and his forces, he defeated the confederates at Pittsburg Landing, and soon afterward was assigned to command in Tennessee. In 1863 General Price was defeated by Grant. The same year Grant took Vicksburg from Pendleton, after repeated attacks. Having thus secured the Mississippi, he was appointed major general of the western army and given command of the western army.

His brilliant victories about Chattanooga gained him the appointment by President Lincoln to the newly revived rank of lieutenant general. Grant then left Sherman to conduct the chief western army to the sea, while he assumed control against the confederates defending Richmond, and commanded by General Lee. With persistence and with great sacrifice of life, he fought the battles which led up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattax Court House, April, 1865, thereby ending the war. He played an honorable part in the reconstruction which followed the war, often being placed in difficult positions by the animosity between President Johnson and congress. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated for President by the Republicans, was elected and served two terms. His administration as President was not wholly successful, some of his advisers proving most unworthy.

TANNING SKINS

I would like to know a method of tanning skins with fur left on.—H. H., Conotton, Ohio.

An excellent plan for tanning any kind of skin with the fur on is to proceed as follows: Cut off the useless parts, soak the skin in order to soften it, then remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak the skin in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about one-half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste. Spread this mixture with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner, double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean and apply in the same manner as before a mixture of one ounce of hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil, fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt and two ounces saleratus in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hand, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring it out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly smooth the inside with fine sandpaper and pumice stone.

SARAH BERNHARDT

I would like to have this department publish the biography of Sarah Bernhardt.—G. C., Palmyra, Ill.

Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, was born in Paris on October 22, 1845. She was educated in the Grandchamp Catholic convent near Paris, and, in 1862, received the prize of the Conservatory of Paris. She is the widow of M. Jaques Damala. Bernhardt entered the Comedie Francaise, left it, and went to the Odeon, but returned to Comedie Francaise, 1872-80. She made numerous tours in Europe and America, and then returned to Paris to the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, until becoming, from 1893-8, the manager of the Theatre de la Renaissance. In 1898 Bernhardt established and then managed the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt.

She has created and appeared in many leading tragic roles. She has also gained fame as the sculptor of many busts, groups, marbles, bronzes, as well as a painter of tableaux, some of which were awarded prizes at Paris Salon. In 1914 she was awarded the Grand Cross of Legion of Honor. Sarah Bernhardt has written several books and plays.

QUICKSAND

I would like to know something about quicksand and where it gets its suction powers.—S. K., Methon, Wash.

Quicksand is a tract of sand mixed with water and will not support heavy bodies. It does not differ from adjacent sand, in general appearance. Quicksand usually occurs on flat shores, underlain by stiff clay or other impervious materials and especially near the mouths of large rivers. This sand is formed by the continuous collection of water within the sand bank, which is prevented from running off by the impervious layer beneath. The water may be supplied by the river current directed against a concave shore or spreading over a sea beach; by tides which leave behind them imprisoned bodies of water or by sea-currents running through narrow channels and forcing the water against the adjacent shore.

Grains of quicksand have rounded surfaces in contrast to the angular or sharp sand and is of very light weight. The infiltrated water separates and lubricates the particles, rendering them unstable and unable to support a heavy weight, such as the body of a man. The effect of this kind of sand is well illustrated by the sinking, in 1875, of a locomotive and train at Pueblo, Colo., which sank beyond discovery, though probed for to a depth of 50 feet.

INHERITANCE TAX

Will you kindly give a definition of the inheritance tax and explain its provisions in the state of North Carolina?—J. A. R., Gastonia, N. C.

As used in the United States the term inheritance tax broadly includes all duties imposed upon the transfer of property at the death of the owner, whether by will or without. In Europe it is indiscriminately applied to what are known as death, legacy and succession, and probate duties. Such taxes have been imposed by the federal government and by many of the states. Federal legislation is considered first. Federal taxes concerning inheritances were imposed by the Stamp act of 1797, a second trial of such duties was made in the Civil War by act of July 1, 1862, and the Spanish war revenue act of 1898 imposed duties on legacies.

The North Carolina inheritance tax exempts husband or wife and $2,000 in all cases. The rates are as follows: To lineal ancestors or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relation of parents and child existed, ¾ per cent; descendants of brother or sister, 1½ per cent; uncles, or aunts, or descendants, 3 per cent; great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4 per cent; to all others, $2,000 to $5,000, 5 per cent; $5,000 to $10,000, 7½ per cent; $10,000 to $25,000, 10 per cent; $25,000 to $50,000, 12½ per cent; above $15,000, 15 per cent.

Preferred obligations in this state are debts secured by liens on property of deceased, funeral expenses, taxes, debts due United States or state, judgments, wages within one year, and medical attendance within one year.

MORRILL GRANT

Please tell me something about the Morrill grant for agricultural colleges.—J. M. K., So. Billingham, Wash.

In 1857 a bill was introduced in congress, known as the Morrill grant, for agricultural colleges. The bill was introduced by Representative (later senator) Morrill of Vermont, and provided for the founding of colleges in different states for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The grant was passed in 1859 and vetoed by President Buchanan. Two years later it was again introduced by Morrill and became a law by the signature of President Lincoln in 1862. Subsequent acts have supplemented and extended it.

LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

Please give an account of the assassination of President Lincoln.—C. F. H., Cave, W. Va.

On the evening of April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Clara Harris, a daughter of Senator Ira Harris of New York, and Major Rathbone, of the United States army, occupied a box near the stage in Ford's theatre in Washington. The actor, John Wilkes Booth, who had conspired with others to take the President's life on the first convenient occasion, approached the box from the rear. At 10:30 in the evening, when the audience was absorbed in the progress of the play, Booth crept up in the rear of the President, and fired, the pistol being a few inches from the base of the brain. He escaped from the theatre in the resulting confusion, by leaping from the box and running across the stage. Lincoln was carried to a house on the opposite side of the street, where he lingered between life and death through the hours of the night. At 7:22 o'clock on the morning of April 15, 1865, he died.

MISCELLANEOUS

F. M. C., Layland, O.—Lack of definite date furnished us by you prevents our answering your question.

R. L. D., Arcadia, S. C.—We have no sketch of the life of Rev. P. G. Elsom.

G. S., Muskegon, Mich.—Our references do not contain a complete list of the Confederate generals and we cannot tell you where to get such a list.

M. F., Burtville, Pa.—If you will communicate with some bookstore they may tell you how to get the book in question.

R. A. M., Reedy, W. Va.—The United States led all countries in exports for the first time in many years, according to statistics compiled for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. The total domestic and foreign exports exceeded those of the United Kingdom, the former's exports amounting to $2,768,600,000 for the year, and the latter's to $2,170,000,000. Exports from this country showed a 17 per cent increase, and those of the United Kingdom a 30 per cent decrease.

I. L., Greenback, Tenn.—Write to the land office at Topeka, Kan., for information concerning government land in that state. A. P. T. Wilson is register there.

F. H., Senecaville, O.—It is against the rules to answer two questions asked by the same person on different subjects.

S. J. K., Manchester, N. Y.—We can give no biography of Joe Murphy, the actor.

M. W., Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The Panama-Pacific exposition opened on Feb. 20, 1915, and closed on December 4 of the same year.

L. B. J., Edneyville, N. C.—It would take too much space to answer your question concerning causes for divorce in all states.

E. A. R., Mt. Carmel, Ill.—We have no biography of Madero, the former Mexican leader.

Toll Gate, W. Va.—Write to the public land office at Washington, D. C., for the information you desire.

T. M. G., Franklin, N. C.—In North Carolina the total vote in 1914 for United States senator was 208,443, and for governor in South Carolina for the same year the vote was 34,689. The former state is allowed 10 representatives to congress while the latter state has seven representatives.

W. B. D., Glasgow, Ky.—Quite a few cities in this country own and operate their public utilities. The majority of cities own their waterworks plants. We have no list.

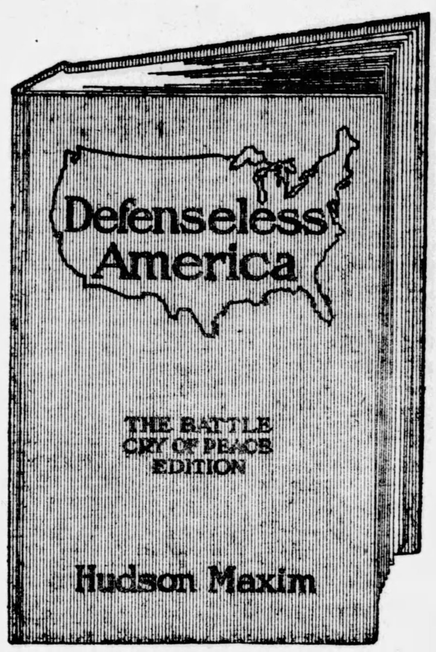
L. E. H., Oakland, Ore.—Cubist paintings are a class of paintings which certain artists began to produce several years ago. The paintings are unusual and are noted for their many brilliant colors and lack of detail.

Seventy per cent of the American people use electricity in some form every day.

The electric sand sifter will outwork ten men, is portable and takes up little room.

What Will You Do If WAR IS DECLARED

Learn the Truth About Our Natural Defenses—See What Is Actually Meant by



PREPAREDNESS

Since the outbreak of the European War, many volumes on the conflict have been published in the United States—interesting and instructive descriptions of modern arms and tactics by technicians; inside information on the causes of the War by diplomats and statesmen.

Nevertheless, a need has been felt for something further.

"Defenseless America," by Hudson Maxim, inventor, philosopher, scientist and critic, is a book that fills this widefelt need. It is a call to arms and a battlecry. In it we find ourselves defenseless either to prevent war, or to save ourselves from disaster should war come, while our very unpreparedness makes war almost inevitable. The author writes a most vigorous and convincing appeal to the American people to prepare, and adequately to prepare, as an insurance against war, to save the country from humiliation and disaster.

Mr. Maxim is not only a scientist, but also a man of strong feeling. Thus his book has the charm of being at once a scientific and philosophic treatise and a forceful, patriotic appeal to the American citizen. It is enlivened by a plentiful sprinkling of wit and humor. In fact, there is not a dry page within its covers.

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Can Law Be Substituted for War?
Language of the Big Guns
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WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, January 30.—Germans in drive gain two miles of trenches on western front. Latest United States note demanding disavowal of sinking of Lusitania reaches Berlin. Two Zeppelins in raid on Paris kill twenty-three and injure twenty-nine civilians.

MONDAY, January, 31.—Germans add mile and a quarter of French trenches west of Peronne to gains of drive. Advance average five-eighths of a mile along two and a quarter mile front. Single Zeppelin attempts repetition of raid on Paris, but departs without doing damage.

TUESDAY, February 1.—Zeppelin fleet of six or seven units raids English midland counties, killing fifty-nine and injuring 101. Germans report reaching Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester, but British deny this. Allies seize Kum Kale, fort guarding entrance of Salonika harbor on north. German drive in west checked by French, Germans holding their gains.

WEDNESDAY, February 2.—British ship Appam, given up as lost, enters Hampton Roads in command of German prize crew after being captured by mysterious German raider off African coast. Raider reported to have sunk eight British ships valued at $10,000,000. Premier Goremykin of Russia resigns; succeeded by M. Stuermer. Allies sweep last of enemy from Kamerun coast line.

THURSDAY, February 3.—Turkish Crown Prince Yussuf Izzedin either committs suicide or is assassinated in royal palace at Constantinople.

FRIDAY, February 4.—Passengers and crew of ships sunk by German raider released from Appam. Movement of German troops, artillery and supplies to western front becomes pronounced. French and British await new drive toward Calais. Zeppelin seen by British trawler sinking in North Sea.

SATURDAY, February 5.—Germany in memorandum to United States on Lusitania sinking refuses to admit illegality of action, though conceding all other American demands. Berlin officials announce through press that Germany has reached limit of concessions. Frontier between Belgium and Holland closed by Germans because of movement of troops to western front.

GOATS TO CLEAR LAND

Angora goats are being utilized in large numbers to clear the several million acres of logged over lands in Oregon, the animals thriving where practically no other would, and furnishing meat and mohair while keeping down the undergrowth and weeds.

GERMANS PLAN DRIVE IN WEST

Kaiser's Presence There Is Believed to Presage a New Offensive.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Emperor William's presence on the western front, reported in dispatches from various points today, is believed at the French war office to indicate that the long expected German offensive in the western theatre is about to be launched.

Increased activity of the German artillery and aeroplanes, the arrival of hundreds of new guns from the Krupp factories and shifting of many German regiments along the front point to important developments in the near future, according to officers who have just come from Lorraine, Champaign and the Artois district.

Landsturm Replaced by Veterans.

Landsturm regiments which had been holding the German trenches for many months have been replaced by veterans of the Balkan and Russian campaigns.

French aviators report that behind the German front extending from the North sea to Switzerland, extensive troop movements are in progress.

While recent reports of the actual opening of an offensive movement by the Teutonic allies against Salonika appear to have been premature the cables continue to bring accounts of various troop movements held in military quarters to indicate that such an offensive is probably not far distant. Athens dispatches today tell of continued concentration of German, Austrian and Bulgarian forces on the Greek frontier, together with the transfer of heavy artillery southward from Nish.

Rumania Getting Ready.

With such a movement in the Balkans in prospect the reports that come out of Rumania command increasing interest. Advices from allied sources declare that the friction between Rumania and the central powers has increased and that Rumania has collected forces close to the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

Definite information was secured today from an official source that the central powers have not sent an ultimatum to Rumania.

There is a paucity of news of active operations in any of the war fields, probably for the good reason that few important movements are now actually in progress.

The latest official bulletin from Constantinople reports improved conditions for the Turks who apparently have recently been under extremely severe pressure by the Russians. Although the Ottoman forces around Erzerum seemingly have not been successful in undertaking an offensive, they have been able to repulse all the renewed Russian attacks, they declare.

British forces besieged in the Mesopotamian town of Kut-el-Amara by Turkish forces are short of food and ammunition and will be compelled to surrender very soon, according to official advices from the Turkish war office. A dispatch from Bagdad states that a wireless message from the commanders of the beleaguered troops sent to the relief expedition that has tried in vain to reach Kut-el-Amara, appealed frantically for assitance, fearing that the Turkish force was on the verge of starvation and that the supply of ammunition available would last for only a week.

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COLOMBIA'S PAY CUT 10 MILLION

Senate Committee Reduces Payment and Alters Proposed Apology by U. S.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Reducing the proposed payment to Colombia from $25,000,000 to $15,000,000 and altering the proposed apology of the United States for the partition of Panama to make it a mutual expression of regret on the part of the United States and Colombia, the senate foreign relations committee today ordered a favorable report on the long-pending Colombian treaty.

The vote on the treaty was eight for to seven against. Senator Clarke of Arkansas was the only Democrat voting against it.

By a vote of ten to three, the committee also favorably reported the treaty to pay Nicaragua $3,000,000 for a canal route and naval bases in the Bay of Fonseca.

The action of the committee today means that the treaties will be brought into the senate for ratification with the full force of the administration behind them as part of its plan to further harmonious relations with all Pan-America in consonance with the broad general policy of Pan-Americanism outlined by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at the recent Pan-American congress here.

The heavy fight is expected over the Colombian treaty. Such a change as the majority of the committee now proposes to make will necessitate further negotiations with Colombia which already has accepted the convention on the basis of the United States paying $25,000,000 and expressing regret.

Some of the opposition to the treaty is based on the report that Colombia intends to use the money she would receive from the United States for offensive operation against Peru over a long-standing boundary dispute. Pan-American diplomats see a connection between that phase of the situation and Secretary Lansing's proposal to bind all the Pan-American republics to arbitrate the boundary disputes and to agree to suppress shipments of munitions to revolutionaries among them.

Senator Borah made a proposal in the committee today to debate the Colombian treaty in the open senate instead of secret session. Later he withdrew it.

To the Wife of One Who Drinks.

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Ben J. Woods, T490, Station E, New York, N. Y. Show this to others.

DROPSY relieved in a day or two; 3 removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures.
DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

GUARD BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO SAVE SHIP FROM BOMB

Watch Ordered for Cruiser After Daniels Is Warned.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today confirmed reports that extra guards were placed on the Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges in New York yesterday to prevent bombs being thrown on the cruiser Washington while it was proceeding up the East river.

Secretary Daniels said that as a result of two letters he received from New York he ordered Admiral Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, to "take such steps as he deemed necessary to safeguard the cruiser."

The secretary said he received two letters, one from New York and the other from Brooklyn, pointing out the ease with which bombs could be dropped from the Brooklyn bridge on a warship passing beneath. Both writers suggested additional police precautions be taken in guarding the bridge.

MUTT AND JEFF Any Friend Who Won't Lend You a Quarter Is No Friend

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By "Bud" Fisher

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YESSIR! THEY CAN'T FOOL ME!
HALT! WHO GOES THERE, FRIEND OR FOE?
FRIEND!
IF YOU ARE A FRIEND ADVANCE AND GIVE THE COUNTER SIGN!
GOULASH!
LEND ME A QUARTER IF YOU ARE A FRIEND
I HAVEN'T GOT A CENT WITH ME!
THE CLAN OF ALL THE RUSSIAS
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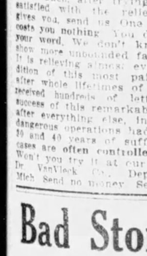

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ALASKA'S FISH HAVE PAID OUR UNCLE SAM THIRTY TIMES COST OF TERRITORY

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Petersburg, Alaska.

DURING the past few weeks I have visited many of the fishing centers of southeastern Alaska. I have already written of the weekly shipments of halibut, which are growing so rapidly that they promise to make that fish the most common upon our dinner tables, and have visited many of the canneries where they are putting up salmon for shipment to all parts of the world. There are 44 such canneries in southeastern Alaska alone, and more than 88 in the whole territory. I have also gone through the cold storage plants at Ketchikan and elsewhere, where they are freezing salmon for export, and have seen the various processes of mild-curing and smoking and pickling the fish for the market. The extent of the industry is surprising and it is rapidly growing.

But few people appreciate what Uncle Sam is now getting out of the waters of this territory. So far the seas have proved almost as valuable as the land. We have realized more than $275,000,000 from them, but this includes $52,000,000 which has come from the skins of the fur seal. The seal is really a water animal. It spends the most of its life in the ocean and is caught only during the short season, when it comes to the Pribilof Islands in Bering sea to breed.

The balance is the money received from the fisheries alone. It has already amounted to more than $225,000,000 and it is being increased at the rate of $20,000,000 a year. In other words we are now getting almost three times as much annually from Alaska fish as the sum we paid for the whole territory, when we bought it of the Russians, and we have received 30 times that amount since the purchase was made. The product of fish last year amounted to $21,000,000 and if the industry is properly protected and fostered it should produce that much or more for all time to come.

Much Food From Water.

Indeed, the winters of Alaska have to be reckoned among the chief sources of our food supply. They produce hundreds of millions of pounds of food every year, and the canned salmon alone is enough to give 10 meals to every family in the United States, and still leave some for export. The fresh salmon shipped last year weighed very close to 2,000,000 pounds, and that cured, pickled and smoked weighed between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The halibut exported in 1914 amounted to about 15,000,00 pounds, and the codfish to 15,000,000 more. In addition to this there are many other kinds of fish in these waters that will eventually be caught and shipped, so that in some respects the industry is at its beginning.

So far I have seen only some of the fisheries of southeastern Alaska. This is known as fishing district number one in the water divisions which the United States fish commission has made of the territory. There are altogether four great fishing provinces. Southeastern Alaska begins at the Portland canal, on the international boundary, and runs along the coast and in and out through the hundreds of islands, 500 or 600 miles, to Yakutat bay, ending some distance east of Mount St. Elias. This district has great halibut banks off the islands, and it is the seat of the fresh fish industry of Alaska. The fishing investments there amount to something like $16,000,000, of which $13,000,000 are in salmon and about $3,000,000 in halibut. There are more than $800,000 invested in the whale fisheries. Southeastern Alaska is by far the most important of the water regions of our territory, having something like 10,000 men engaged in fishing its waters.

Second Fishing District.

The second fishing district is known as that of central Alaska. This begins at Yakutat bay and includes the great Gulf of Alaska and all of the waters south of the mainland and along the Aleutian Islands, which run almost to Asia. This district is several thousand miles long and a great part of it is paved with fish. The bulk of the catch is salmon, but there is also an annual export of cod, amounting to millions of pounds, from the extensive cod banks, which lie south of the Alaska peninsula and the Aleutian Islands.

These banks compare with those of Newfoundland. Some of them are 120 miles long and of great width. They are so situated that the arctic and Japanese currents bring them a great deal of fish food and the cod come there by the millions to eat. They move about over the banks seeking the best feeding grounds for their pasture. Many of the cod fishermen are Scandinavians. They receive about five cents per fish for all over 26 inches long. Under that size they count two fish as one. The fishing is done in small boats and the fish are brought to the stations on the islands to be dressed and salted. The largest plant is on Unga Island, but the fishing extends as far west as Unimak. There are now between 3,000 and 4,000 fishermen at work in the second district.

The third and fourth fishing districts are on the west and north sides of the territory. The third is known as western Alaska and the fourth is arctic Alaska. Western Alaska comprises all of our coast along Bering sea, or the eastern and southern shores of a body of water one-third as large as the whole United States. It has all the waters north of the Aleutian Islands, including banks swarming with cod. It embraces Bristol bay, where the salmon run into the streams by the tens of millions a year, the deltas of the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers, as well as the coast of Norton sound and all the waters along Seward peninsula to Cape Prince of Wales at Bering strait. We have also an island in the middle of the strait about which some fishing is done.

As far as its fisheries are concerned, western Alaska is next in importance to southeastern Alaska. It has something like $14,000,000 invested in the industry, and the men employed are more than 7,000. The region has 23 canneries for salmon, and the number of fish caught last season was almost 23,000,000, or nearly half the total number of salmon caught in Alaska that year. The seal fisheries are in the Probiloff Islands, in the heart of this district.

Not Much in Arctic.

As to Arctic Alaska, its fish product is so small that it is hardly worth noting. The commercial business is devoted mostly to whales, and the whaling is small in comparison with that of southeastern Alaska, from where we get whalebones and the other products of that fish.

During my travels in southeastern Alaska I have met a Mr. Patterson, who owns a fish cannery on Kotzebue sound, north of the Seward peninsula and on the Arctic ocean. He tells me that a great many silver salmon run up the Kobuk river every season. They begin running about July 20, and shortly after that you can see miles of salmon racks filled with drying fish, which the Eskimos are laying up for the winter. This man's cannery has a capacity of only 15,000 cases a season, but it has been at work canning salmon and salmon trout for several years. The salmon of that region is light in color, but to offset it they have the Dolly Varden trout, which often reaches a length of three feet and a weight of 10 pounds.

I asked Mr. Patterson as to the whales of the Arctic ocean. Te replied: "We have the white whale, and that in great schools. The fish are 15 feet or more long and the largest of them will weigh three or four tons. They are especially valuable for their skins, which sell for as high as 15 cents a pound when green. The whale meat is eaten by the natives. It is of a grayish color and full of oil."

Alaskan fish hooks used by the Indians. Hauling in a salmon trap.

As to Whales.

As to the whaling industry of the rest of the territory, it is carried on in southeastern Alaska and in western Alaska. Some whaling is done by shore stations, and some by ships that go out from San Francisco and Seattle every season. The steamer Karluk, which went north with the Stefansson arctic expedition, belonged to the San Francisco whaling fleet. Another vessel of that fleet was the Gay Head, which was wrecked in Alaskan waters in the spring of 1914. It had already caught some whales and a great deal of sperm oil was lost. The steamer Herman, another San Francisco ship, caught six bowhead whales in 1914 and took altogether about 10,000 pounds of whalebone, and the brigantine Jennette, which went as far north as Point Barrow, on the Arctic ocean, caught three whales, which yielded something like 2,500 pounds of bone. The Polar Bear of Seattle caught 10 bowheads last season, and the steamer Belvedere, from the same port, took five.

The shore whaling stations are operated by two companies. There is one here at Port Armstrong, on Baranoff Island, in southeastern Alaska, owned by the United States Whaling Co., and another at Akutan, near Unimak pass in western Alaska, owned by the Pacific Sea Products Co. Both of these companies have steamers which they send out to shoot whales. Each vessel has a three-inch muzzle-loading gun on its bow. The projectile is attached to a heavy line that is fastened to a steam winch on the deck of the vessel. When the gun is shot, the projectile is supposed to go into the whale. It explodes and leaves a barbed harpoon in its flesh. The barb opens as the whale is struck, and it is thus caught by the wire rope, and can be played by means of a steam engine, the line being loosened and tightened as necessary. After the animal is dead it is drawn near to the vessel and then pumped up with air to prevent its sinking, and in this way is floated and towed to the shore station.

Cooked for Oil.

Upon the arrival at the station the whale is hauled out on a platform and the blubber is chopped with axes and then stripped off by means of a steam winch. The whale is then cut up and cooked to get out the oil, and the residue is used for fertilizer.

The best oil comes from the sperm whale, which has a cavity in its head full of fat. A single sperm whale is worth as much as $3,000. It will sometimes produce many barrels of valuable oil, the best of which sells for $20 per barrel. The cheaper grades sell for much less, the poorest bringing only about $12 per barrel. Some of the whale meat is saved for cattle food. It sells for $40 per ton. The fertilizers bring from $20 to $27 a ton. It has been suggested that the salmon canneries might can the whale meat, and make a whale-beef packing industry in this part of the world. They could do this during the parts of the year when the salmon are not running. Whale beef is said to be healthful and palatable; the product would be large, as a single whale sometimes weighs as much as 180,000 pounds.

Salmon Most Important.

The salmon is by far the most important of the fish of Alaska. There are four kinds, all of which are delicious. The largest and most valuable is the king salmon, which has an average weight of 22 pounds and sometimes weighs as high as 100 pounds. This is found in southeastern Alaska in all months of the year, and in May and June it runs up many of the rivers to spawn. The next in size is the sockeye or red salmon, which is about a yard long and has an average weight of five pounds. It is found all over Alaska, and it runs chiefly from June until the middle of August. The silver or Coho salmon is not so valuable, on account of the paleness of light color of its flesh. It weighs on the average about six pounds, and runs later than the sock-eye. The hump-back is the smallest of our salmon. It is caught by the millions in southeastern Alaska, and many of the canneries depend upon it. It weighs up to 11 pounds. In addition to these four species we have also the dog salmon, which is good for freezing, salting and smoking, but poor for canning. This salmon is shipped largely to Japan.

Of the $37,000,000 invested in the fishing industry of Alaska about $34,000,000 are devoted to the catching, canning and shipping of the salmon. The number caught in a single year is so great that if the fish were equally divided among the families of the United States there would be three for every household and leave some to spare. So many salmon were caught in Alaskan waters last year that if they were loaded on freight cars at 30 tons to the car, the train required to carry them would fill three lines of track reaching from New York to San Francisco. Such a train would be more than 9,000 miles long, or a thousand miles longer than th distance through the earth at the center.

The value of the salmon taken that year was almost $20,000,000. It came from 87 canneries, and it included 60 per cent of the salmon catch of the Pacific coast, The number of cans put up was close to 200,000,000, enough to give two cans to every man, woman and child now living under the American flag. In addition to this many thousand barrels of pickled salmon, mild-cured salmon and of smoked salmon bellies and backs were shipped from Alaska. Indeed, the whole product now forms an important part of our food supply.

Enormous Cannery Business.

The business of the Alaskan canneries is enormous. I went through one in Ketchikan that will put up 7,500,000 cans of salmon this year, and in addition, will freeze hundreds of thousands of pounds to be sent in a frozen state to the east. The buildings of the cannery cover several acres, and the fish are brought in by the boatloads and dumped out by the thousand. When they reach the wharves they are so fresh that they are still kicking and they fairly fly through the "iron chink," a machine which cleans each fish, cutting off its head, tail and fins and taking out its insides within the time of a watch tick. It used to be that all this work was done by hand, and those hands were usually owned by a Chinaman. When the machine was invented to take the place of the Chinaman, it was nicknamed the "iron chink," and so it is known to this day. The inventor was a cook of Seattle named Smith, who made a fortune out of his invention. His machine will clean 30,000 fish in a run of 10 hours, or as much as was formerly done by 50 of the most expert Chinese. Nevertheless, the whole machine is not much bigger around than a flour barrel, and not more than eight feet in height. It consists of a number of knives so arranged by machinery that as the fish fly in one knife cuts off the head, and at the same time another chops off the tail. As the fish moves a third knife rips up the belly and other knives take off the fins.

At the end the fish has been split and the backbone taken out. The blood has been removed and the salmon is ready for the can. It is carefully inspected, however, before being put into the can by men who watch the stream of fish as they make their way on over endless belts to the chopper.

The chopper is a second machine that automatically cuts the fish into pieces of the right size for the can, and this in such a way that each can gets its own share of the several parts of the fish. It must have some from the back and some from the belly in order to supply the streak of lean and the streak of fat, which, like bacon, is necessary to make the can of salmon just right. The machine puts in just 16 ounces, which fills the can to the top. As the cans move onward they pass through an automatic weighing machine, and if any are of lightweight the machine drops them out.

Machine Puts on Cover.

After this the cover of the can is fitted on by machinery in such a way that it will allow the steam to escape, and the cans travel on into a furnace or exhaust box, where the temperature is 212 degrees. After this another machine makes the tops tight, without acid or solder, and the cans are moved on into great retorts, where they are cooked in a heat of 254 degrees for an hour and a half. When they come out they are ready to be labeled and packed in boxes for shipment to all parts of the world.

This, in brief, is the way salmon are prepared for the market. The business goes on at all of the fishing centers of Alaska during two or three months of the summer, when a continuous stream of fish flows from the waters through th machinery and on in to the ships that carry them south to Seattle and San Francisco, from where they go by ships and trains to the great markets at home and abroad.

Catching the salmon and bringing them to the canneries is another great industry. There are certain weeks or months of the year during which these fish come from the ocean into the fresh water, and the spawning grounds are often a thousand miles or more inladnd from the sea. I have seen them fighting their way up the Yukon 2,000 miles from its mouth at Bering strait, and they may be found in great numbers climbing over the rocks and streams that flow down the mountains of the coast into the Pacific.

The fish come in such hordes that they can be caught in traps, both stationary and floating, in nets fastened to posts and stakes in the rivers, and in seines which are brought from the beaches and the boats. They are also caught by fish wheels moved by the currents of the river in such a way that the network of wire or cord on the ends of the wheels scoop up the fish as they swim against the current and fairly shovel them down into the boats. Fish wheels of this kind are to be seen here and there along the coast, and there are hundreds of them owned by the Indians along the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers. There are about 180 great fish traps in southeastern Alaska, and some also in Bristol bay and along the Bering sea. The fish caught in Bristol bay last year were more than 20,000,000 in number, and they all went into cans.

War Hits Salmon Industry.

The war in Europe has seriously affected one branch of the salmon industry. This is that of the mild-curing plants which are scattered here and there throughout southeastern Alaska In mild-curing the fish are caught and cleaned, and then salted and packed up in tierces or hogsheads. It takes about 50 whole fish to fill a tierce, and when full the tierce weighs over eight hundred pounds. The fish for this purpose are usually king salmon, one of the best varieties and the largest, the average weight of those packed being about 22 or more pounds.

In mild-curing much of the light-colored salmon is used, it being claimed by some that the white-meated flesh of the king salmon is superior to that of any other. These fish are caught chiefly by trolling and something like 1,500 fishermen are now engaged in trolling in this part of Alaska. They go out in power boats, and carry on their fishing throughout the year.

In mild-curing, the fish are cared for almost as soon as they are caught. They are taken to the stations and split, dressed and divided in halves The heads, gills and fins are cut off and the flesh is thoroughly scrubbed, scraped and cleaned so that it is free from blood and dirt. It is put into brine for 15 days, and then graded and repacked in the tierces with fresh salt The tierces are kept in a cold place until shipped. The most of the product has until now gone to Germany, but the fish are much liked in Norway and Sweden, and some are now being sent to our cities east of the Rockies. The Germans smoke the mild-cured fish before using them.

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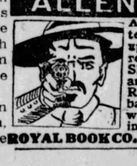

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THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 7.—There was a good amount of selling of wheat on the opening call today. Initial prices were ¼c lower in all futures and cash. Liverpool cables were unchanged to 1d higher. After the opening sales were taken care of there was a fair demand for the May option which developed some strength. Snow was reported pretty general over the Central Valley. Rising temperatures were forecasted.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 5.	
Cash 1.35¾	1.35¾	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.36	
May 1.38¾	1.38¾	1.34¼	1.34¼	1.39	
July 1.29	1.29	1.25¼	1.25½	1.29¼	
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	76½	78
May 79	79	77⅝	77⅝	79½	
July 79⅝	79⅝	78¼	78¼	80⅞	
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	51	52¼
May 52¼	52¼	50½	50⅝	52⅝	
July 50	50	48¼	48¼	49⅝	
Clover seed—					
Prime .13.10	13.10	12.90	12.90	13.00	
Feb. 13.10	13.10	12.90	12.90	13.00	
March .12.40	12.45	12.30	12.30	12.42½	
April .. 11.35	11.35	11.30	11.30	11.37½	
Rye—					
No. 2.	....	....	1.00	1.00	
Alsike—					
Prime .10.35	....	....	10.30	10.30	
Feb. 10.35	....	....	10.30	10.30	
March .10.40	....	....	10.35	10.35	
Timothy—					
Prime.... 3.72½	....	....	3.72	3.75	
Feb. 3.72½	....	....	3.72	3.75	
March .. 3.75	....	....	3.77½	3.80	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May 1.33	1.33	1.27½	1.27⅞	1.32⅞	
July 1.24¾	1.24¾	1.20⅝	1.20⅞	1.24⅝	
Corn—					
May 77¼	77¼	75¼	75⅞	77½	
July 77¼	77¼	75⅝	76¼	77⅝	
Oats—					
May 49¾	49¾	47⅜	47⅝	49⅞	
July 46⅜	46⅜	45	45	46⅜	

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May 20.30	20.40	20.15	20.32	20.27	
July 20.27	20.45	20.25	20.37	20.32	
Lar—					
May 10.02	10.12	10.00	10.05	10.02	
July 10.20	10.30	10.17	10.22	10.20	
Ribs—					
May 10.97	11.02	10.92	11.00	10.95	
July 11.07	11.15	11.07	11.50	11.10	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	1.26⅝	1.30⅞	
July	....	....	1.25¼	1.28⅝	

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	1.27	1.31½	
July	....	....	1.26	1.30⅛	

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Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18½@19c; York state, 19@20c; brick, 20c; limburger, New York, 1lb. 20c, Wisconsin 1 lb. 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 28c; strictly fresh, 35c; storage, 23c; quality, 24c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.
Beans—Green, $3.75.
York State Cabbage—1c per pound, Danish seed, $12.00@15.00 per ton.
Carrots—50c bushel.
California Celery—Large, per doz., 75c@$1.00; Michigan, 35@75c doz.
Cauliflower—$2.00 per doz.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.
Lettuce—Leaf, 12c pound.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.50 case.
Florida Head Lettuce—Per hamper, $3.00.
Mushrooms—50@60c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.25@2.75.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 60c.
Florida Peas—$4.00 hamper.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 45c.
Potatoes—$2.90@3.00 per sack.
New Bermuda Potatoes—$8.50 barrel.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 5-lb. basket, 65@75c.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Hubbard Squash—3c per lb.
Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, 85c@$1.
Shallots—Per doz., 20@25c.
Rhubarb—50@80c per doz.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.
Fat Bacon—14½c.
Lean Bacon—19¼c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 15½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.
Calves—14@15c.
Fowls—Live, 15@16c; dressed, 17@24c.
Turkeys—Alive, 22c; dressed, 29c.
Geese—Alive, 15@16c.
Ducks—Alive, 16c.
Yearling lambs, 15c; spring lambs, 17c; sheep, 11@12c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8@8½c.
Rabbits—$8.00 per dozen.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 8.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $6.70@7.10; winter patents, $6.35@6.75; winter straights, $6.10@6.30; Kansas straights, $6.25@6.50. Pork, steady; mess, $20.00@20.50; family, $22.00@24.00; short clear, $19.50@22.00. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.50@19.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.10@10.20. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, steady; No. 1, $1.25@1.27½; No. 2, $1.15@1.20; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 85@90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 31@32c; Central America, 31c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c. Butter, firm; receipts 3,064; creamery, extras (92 score), 31½@32c; creamery (higher scoring), 32½@33c; firsts, 27@31c; seconds, 25@26½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 5,288; fresh gathered, extra fine, 33c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 26@28½c; nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; nearby henmery browns, 35@36c. Cheese, steady; receipts 1,824; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 18@18¾c; do average fancy, 18c; do current make, specials, 17½c; do average run, 16¾@17½c. Live poultry prices unsettled; dressed quiet, fresh killed chickenus, 16½@27c; fowls, 14½@19c; turkeys, 28c.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; higher; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; higher; prime heavies, $8.55@8.60; heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.60@8.65; light Yorkers, $8.25@8.50; pigs, $7.50@7.75; roughs, $5.75@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; higher; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $11.50. Calves—Receipts, 500; steady; good to choice veals, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Cattle, receipts 2,800; active; prime steers, $8.60@9.00; shipping, $7.75@8.50; butchers, $7.00@8.35; heifers, $5.75@7.75; cows, $3.25@6.75; bulls, $4.75@7.00; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.25; stock heifers, $4.50@5.50; fresh cows and springers, active and strong, $50@95. Veals, receipts 900; active, $4.00@12.50. Hogs, receipts 10,300; active; heavy and mixed, $8.60@8.65; yorkers, $8.00@8.65; pigs, $7.75@8.00; roughs, $7.25@7.50; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 15,000; active; lambs, $7.50@11.50; yearlings, $6.50@10.25; wethers, $8.25@8.50; ewes, $4.00@8.00; sheep, mixed, $8.00@8.25.

THAW REAL ESTATE BROKER

Engages Suite of Offices in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—Harry Kendall Thaw has established himself in the real estate business and there will be no more "dilly-dallying" in his futuer career. A suite of offices in the Highland building, East End, has been taken by the young millionaire, and he is now a full fledged real estate operator.

SPIES SET FIRE TO GERMAN AERODROME

Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 7.—Fire has virtually destroyed the Johannisthal areodrome, just outside of Berlin, according to private telegrams from Munich and Stuttgart received at Basel yesterday. Six or nine new aeroplanes are reported to have been destroyed in the blaze, which was the work of spies. No lives were lost.

PRINCE TO FIGHT IN EGYPT

Geneva, Feb. 7.—Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who has studied Egypt thoroughly, will be appointed to command a German-Turkish army in an attack on the Suez canal, according to the Bayerische Kurier of Munich. The newspaper says the expedition is expected to get under way in the spring and that it will be commanded by German officers, who are making preparations at Constantinople.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

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REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. **W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.**

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ASKS MORE LAND NEAR THE CANAL

Gen. Edwards Thinks More Territory Is Needed to Strengthen Defenses.

Washington. Feb. 3.—Acquisition of more territory at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances of the Panama canal was recommended to the war department by Brig. Gen. Edwards to increase the safety of the waterway and strengthen its military defenses at a conference Wednesday with Acting Secretary Breckinridge.

The general said it was needful that additional sites be acquired for the establishment of new defenses. The increased distance and ranges at which modern artillery is being used, he said, made it necessary for the United States to broaden the territory now covered by the fortifications at the two entrances of the canal.

It was pointed out by the war department officials that when the 10-mile canal strip was acquired it was thought to be sufficiently wide to permit protection of the canal by fortifications on the zone itself. It is said the canal could be attacked by an enemy force operating with long range guns some 20 miles away.

Gen. Edwards will lay his plan before the general staff and if it is approved it will be recommended by the war department to congress.

BOMBARD ITALIAN COAST

Ancona, Italy, via Paris, Feb. 5.—Four Austrian torpedo boat destroyers supported by a cruiser, bombarded the San Vito, Chietino and Ortono railroad line to the south of here at 7 yesterday morning. Only slight material damage was done. The Italian coast batteries replied vigorously and forced the warships to retreat.

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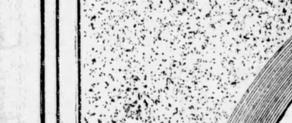

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UNCONSCIOUS ELEVEN DAYS

Palisade, N. J., Feb. 7.—After 11 days in a deathlike sleep, Miss Mamie Schnaars, accidentally overcome by gas, awoke, smiled, and then became unconscious. Physicians are puzzled over the case.

REPORTS KITCHENER IS TO LEAVE WAR OFFICE

London Sketch Says Other Changes Are Planned.

London, Feb. 7.—Changes of great importance in the direction of the war are contemplated, says the Daily Sketch, which asserts Earl Kitchener probably will leave the war office.

The Sketch also says Sir William Robertson, now chief of staff, probably will take over active direction of the war without interference, except from the cabinet as a whole, and that a civilian of real ability for organization will become secretary for war.

In event that Earl Kitchener leaves the war office, the Sketch adds, he will undertake work of an important charcter elsewhere.

GERMANY ADMITS WRONG, BUT SAYS SHE'S CHANGED HER METHODS

Upon the authority of a high administration official who has read the communication delivered by Count von Bernstorff, it may be stated that the memorandum of settlement is in substance as follows:

Great Britain from the beginning of the war has continually violated international law on the high seas, and Germany has suffered greatly as a result of her illegal and inhumane practices in cutting off food supplies.

Great Britain's refusal to follow the rules of warfare as recognized by international law culminated in the enforcement of the illegal orders in council, whose purpose was to starve the civilian population of Germany into submission.

International law admits the right in some cases for a belligerent to commit reprisals upon the enemy in retaliation for inhuman conduct of warfare.

As a retaliatory measure for the starvation blockade of Germany the German government proclaimed a war zone around England and announced its intention of destroying enemy vessels in that area.

As a result of this policy the Lusitania was sunk. Germany deeply regrets the loss of American life. Germany had no "intent" to injure Americans.

Germany specifically admits that the lives of Americans and other neutrals should not be jeopardized by a reprisal, even though reprisals in themselves are recognized by international law.

As a result of the loss of the American lives Germany immediately changed her methods of submarine warfare and ordered submarine commanders to carefully avoid repetitions that might endanger the lives of neutrals.

Having admitted that the reprisal was wrong inasmuch as it affected the lives of Americans, Germany is now prepared to pay indemnity for these lives.

Germany is ready to co-operate with the United States in any effort looking toward the freedom of the seas.

Willys Knight

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Let the city man have his poppet-valve motor if he wants one.

His garage around the corner will take care of it for him—"tune it up" frequently and remove the carbon and re-seat the valves every few thousand miles.

But you probably have no such nearby facilities.

You have to be without your car for days—maybe weeks—when engine repairs are necessary.

The great Daimler, England's best known motor car builder, says: "if there is no repair shop within miles, own a Knight Motored Car."

It will give you far the most constant service—far the greatest total mileage.

For instead of getting noisy and losing power and flexibility, as all other types of motors must, from the very nature of their construction—

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Carbon in the sleeve-valve motor only makes it run the smoother and quieter—only gives it greater power and flexibility.

And it will serve you more and more efficiently for literally thousands of miles beyond the life of any other type of motor.

We believe the Willys-Knight is the most economical car, in the long run, which a farmer can buy.

It will give him better, more constant, longer service than any other car at anywhere near the price.

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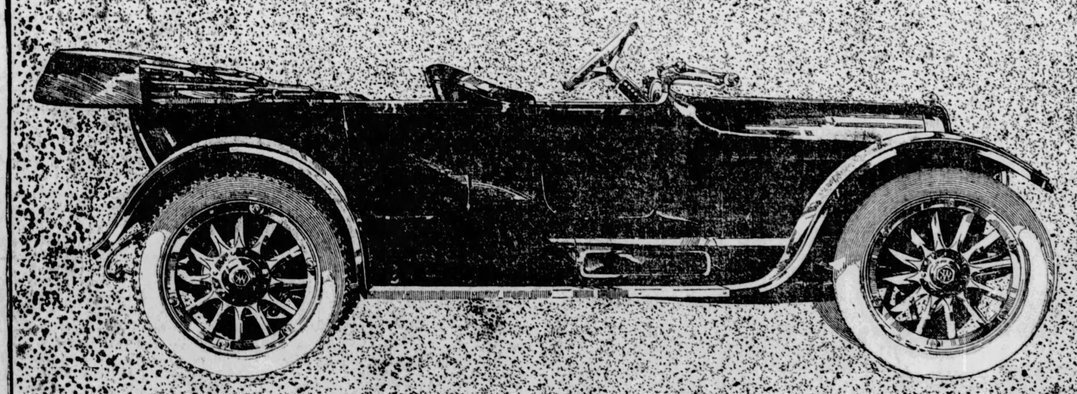


FIVE DEAD WHEN CANADA CAPITOL BUILDING BURNS

Blaze Started Among Loose Papers, Partially Destroying Structure; Not Incendiary.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—Two women and three men are known to have perished in the fire which swept through the central portion of Canada's magnificent parliament building, last night, destroying the chambers of the commons and senate. Several others are reported missing, and it is feared they are buried in the ruins.

All night long firemen, police and soldiers fought to save the $6,000,000 structure, which is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture on this continent. They were successful in saving the beautiful library building and the east and west wings of the main edifice.

Immediately after the fire started, a report was spread broadcast that it was caused by the explosion of an incendiary bomb. The fire started in the reading room of the house of commons, and several persons, who were present at the time, including Mayor Medric, of Montreal, asserted that it was preceded by an explosion which knocked down several persons. The bomb theory was rejected today by Colonel Sherwood, commissioner of dominion police, who insisted that the conflagration was accidental.

The two women who lost their lives were Madame Bray, wife of H. A. Bray, of Quebec, and Madame Morin, wife of Louis Morin, of Beauce, Quebec. The men are Alphonse Desjardins, a Dominion policeman; Alphonse Desjardins, his uncle and employe in the building, and Robert Fanning, a waiter.

Among those reported missing the next day were B. B. Law, a member of parliament for Yarmouth, N. S., and J. B. Laplant, assistant clerk of the commons.

After commons chamber and the senate had been burned, the firemen concentrated their efforts on saving the parliamentary library and this was the only section of the building that escaped destruction. The firemen had a terrific fight and at 4 o'clock it looked as though the library was doomed, but the fire fighters were finally victorious. However, most of the books and valuable documents had already been carried from the library by members of the Seventy-seventh regiment, as a precautionary measure.

Help was called from Montreal, but the combined efforts of the Ottawa and Montreal firemen could not stay the headway of the flames.

Premier Borden announced that parliament would continue the session, despite the loss of the building.

That the fire followed an explosion is practically certain.

Colonel George Bradburg, a member of parliament from Manitoba; Medric Martin, the mayor of Montreal, and Constable Helmer, all of whom were standing near the door of the reading room, declare that there was a loud detonation a moment before smoke and flames began pouring through the reading room doors.

However, these men saw no stranger leave the rooms and were unable to furnish the government police with any clues.

That the flames spread so quickly and ate their way so thoroughly was a big surprise to Canadian officials, for the building was constructed of stone and was made as nearly fireproof as possible.

The great numbers of papers, books, desks and chairs in the reading room, made ready fuel for the blaze at the outbreak, and it quickly spread into commons chamber. By 1:30 o'clock the great imposing tower had been undermined and it fell with a furious crash. Flames and sparks leaped high into the air, lighting up the city for miles. The senate by this time was a seething caldron and the fire was eating its way along the corridors and snapping at the partitions of the library.

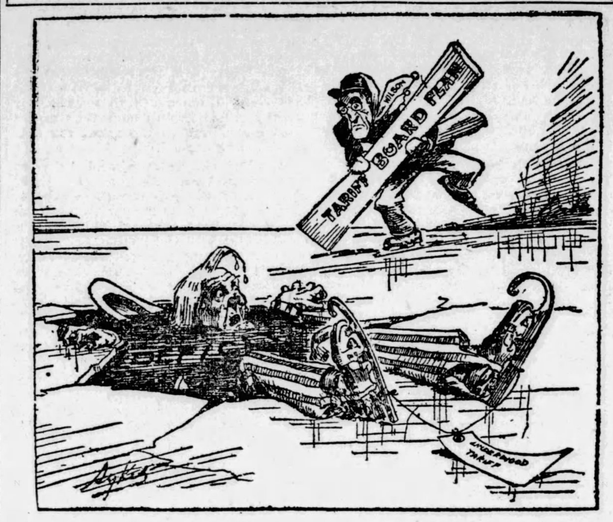
One of the most stubborn fights of the whole fire was that made to save the library building which is one of the most beautiful on the continent, and the fight was successful. While the fire burned the passage from the reading room up to the walls of the library its progress was stayed there. No damage was done to the building, but considerable loss to the books, particularly those which were in the basement, was caused by water. The fire was under control about five o'clock, though several streams were still being played on the interior.

The central part of the main building, including the chambers of both the commons and senate, was destroyed, but the front and end walls are apparently in good shape though experts will have to determine the structural damage. Both the east and west ends of the buildings are but little damaged with the exception of the roof and top floors. The towers were completely ruined, the superstructure falling with a crash, though the masonry still stands.

The building stood on a rocky bluff overlooking the Ottawa river and the dominating position of the conflagration gave it an imposing grandeur. The building proper and its appurtenances cost more than $5,000,000 and six years were consumed in their construction. The architecture was of the Gothic style and the building afforded one of the most elaborate specimens of this order of architecture in North America. Parliament building was constructed of cream-colored sandstone to which time had lent a richer hue. The arches over the doors and windows, were of red sandstone from Potsdam and dressings were of freestone.

Parliament buildings were surrounded by beautiful lawns upon which the firemen battled in their vain efforts to save the structure. The central edifice, that occupied by the house of parliament, had a fine tower 220 feet high.

"IF YOU CAN GET ME OUT AS EASY AS YOU GOT ME IN, HUSTLE IT ALONG!"



—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

INSIST OTTAWA BLAZE WAS SET

Firemen and Parliament Members Oppose Convictions of Police Officials.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Evidence that the fire apparatus in Parliament house had been tampered with before flomes broke out Thursday night was secured by the authorities today. The extinguishers had been tampered.

Fire Chief Graham believes an inflammable liquid was put into them.

Munition Plant Burns.

The theory that enemy agents have opened a campaign of terrorism in Canada, of which the destruction of parliament house was the first act, has been strengthened by burning of the plant owned by Grant-Holden-Graham, Lt., which was wrecked by fire last night. The factory has been turning out equipment for Canadian soldiers, and Canadian officials openly express the belief today that the fire which destroyed it was of incendiary origin.

As a result of two fires in the capital, every munition plant and equipment factory in the country is doubly guarded today. Instructions have been sent to every part where army supplies are made that close watch must be kept on all suspicious characters.

Chief Graham attributed the rapid spread of the fire to the fact that these explosions occurred at different places in the building and that each one was accompanied by a new burst of flames.

Arrest Is Fruitless.

When word reached here from Windsor last night that a man giving the name of Charles Strony had been arrested while he was en route from Ottawa to the United States, it was thought that an important capture had been made, but today it was reported that the prisoner had furnished proof that he was a native of Belgium and an alibi establishing his innocence of any complicity in the fire that destroyed parliament house.

Strony was released today. It was announced that he had cleared himself of suspicion. He was allowed to leave Canada.

There was some indication today that marked differences of opinion had developed between the Canadian police and members of parliament as to the cause of the fire. The Dominion police intimated that they had little faith in the theory that the conflagration was started by an incendiary, but members of parliament hinted that if the police rejected this theory they would force an independent investigation.

THINK ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO BLOW BRIDGE

Militia Scares Men Away From Victoria Structure.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—What is believed to have been an attempt to blow up the Victoria bridge was frustrated last night by militia guards, it was learned today.

About midnight the guards noticed a man making his way toward the bridge on the ice. He was picked out by the searchlights and when challenged retreated without answering. About four o'clock a man was again detected trying to reach the bridge from the ice. When he refused to answer a challenge he was fired at but succeeded in making his escape.

An investigation started by the militia authorities has convinced them that an attempt to destroy the bridge was intended.

The Victoria bridge crosses the St. Lawrence and is used by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Delaware and Hudson Railway. It is a mile and a half in length and has been guarded by soldiers since the outbreak of the war.

PUT CONSCRIPTION LAW INTO OPERATION

London, Feb. 3.—A privy council was held today at Buckingham palace at which George signed a proclamation fixing Feb. 10 as the date on which the military service bill goes into effect. This is the conscription bill.

ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN OFFER NOW FOREMOST

President Has Not Determined on Course, but Chairman Stone Says Question Is Settled.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Acceptance by the United States of the German suggestions for a settlement of the Lusitania controversy was forecast in official circles today.

The chief optimist was Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. Following conferences at the state department and White House, Senator Stone expressed the belief that danger was passed. He stated:

"My impression is that the Lusitania case is settled."

Has Not Changed Demand.

The one other outstanding development of today was an indication from Secretary Lansing that he is decidedly irritated over the reported declaration of Herr Zimmerman, German undersecretary of foreign affairs, indicating that the United States had increased its demands during the negotiations.

Secretary Lansing, in this connection, permitted himself to be quoted as follows:

"This government has not increased its demands in the Lusitania case, as set forth in the notes of May 13, June 9 and July 21. I doubt very much if Dr. Zimmerman ever made such a statement, for he must know it is utterly false."

White house sources today deprecated the action of certain German officials in indicating that the controversy is settled at this particular stage. It was pointed out that, in international questions of this moment, premature announcements might work great harm. It is understood that discreet hints to this effect had been given to the German embassy.

The main factor standing out today was that the danger of an ultimatum to Germany has passed. Even if this government rejects Germany's latest suggestions, further diplomatic exchanges are certain. Officials declare that Germany has shown that it honestly desires to meet the demands of this government.

Administration officials let it be known that a mere choice of words would not be permitted to stand in the way of success of the negotiations, and that the United tSates will not insist in the use of the word "illegal" or "disavowal" in Germany's acknowledgment that sinking of the liner, without warning, and the loss of 115 American lives was wrong.

OILING ROLLER FOR DEFENSES

Wilson, Convinced He Has the Votes, Will Push Measures Through.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The administration's preparedness program is to be sent through congress at record speed. The opposition to the measures to place the country in a state of perfect defense will be steam rollered.

Advocates of immediate efficiency in the army and the navy have at last discovered that they have the votes. And spurred on by pressure from the White House, the naval and army bills are to be whipped into shape and pressed for action in the very near future.

Wilson Highly Pleased.

President Wilson was admittedly very much pleased by the demonstration of nonpartisanship that marked yesterday's passage through the house of the bills increasing the number of cadets at Annapolis and making funds available to modernize the Mare Island and Brooklyn navy yards. He has all along realized that many Republican votes would be needed to overcome the opposition of the southern Democrats who have aligned themselves with the little army and navy men. Yesterday's demonstration has convinced him, it was learned at the White House today, that the opposition was weaker than at first thought and will now exert all possible pressure to get his defense program through.

Speaker Champ Clark took the lead in urging passage of the two measures. He was strongly supported by Representative Mann, the minority leader, with the result that party lines were obliterated and both measures passed the house without a dissenting voice.

Senate to Act on Bills.

Today the senate naval affairs committee voted to recommend to the senate for immediate passage these bills passed by the house yesterday.

There is now no doubt that the larger navy program, the coast defense increase and the artillery improvement plans are certain to pass. The continental army plan of Secretary of War Garrison is believed to be on the rocks. For it there will likely be substituted some plan whereby the national guard can be federalized and made the first line of defense. In addition it now is expected that the term of enlistment in the regular army will be shortened so that a reserve strength can be built up and a system of skeleton organization perfected whereby regiments can be transformed from peace to war strength at very short notice.

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Address: Numeral Method Music Co., 801F Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

REJECTS POPE'S MEDIATION PLAN

Entente Turns Down His Offer to Try for Restoration of Belgium.

Rome, Feb. 7.—A proposal from Pope Benedict XV. that he negotiate with Germany to secure the restoration of Belgium has been declined by the entente powers, it was learned here today.

PEACE WITH BELGIUM TO END WAR, BERLIN HOPES

Washington, Feb. 7.—Renewed reports that Belgium is considering concluding a separate peace with Germany, corroborating news to this effect two weeks ago, were widely discussed today in diplomatic circles. Out of this discussion there came from an official in close touch with the German embassy a statement which may be taken to express authoritatively the past, present and future attitude of the German government regarding Belgium.

The viewpoint of Berlin, following rapidly changing developments, may be summarized as follows:

ONE—Before the war Germany regarded the treaty of Ghent, by which the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by all the signatories, as binding upon Belgium as upon any of the guarantors.

TWO—Before the war Germany regarded the building of frontier fortifications facing Germany, the fortifying of Antwerp and the maintaining of a large standing army all violations of neutrality on the part of Belgium itself.

THREE—Before the war Germany came into possession of documentary evidence, since published, that proved that Belgium had entered into a secret agreement with Great Britain by the terms of which Belgium could count on British aid in the event of Germany's violating her guarantee.

FOUR—Before the war Germany reached the conclusion that Belgium had thus herself abrogated the agreement in the various instances cited and that, in view of these facts, Germany was no longer bound to observe a neutrality which was in fact not neutrality.

FIVE—On the declaration of war, as explained by the German chancellor in a speech which has been distorted in allied countries, and in the United States, Germany's contention was in effect that the invasion of France was quite as much a violation of existing treaties as was the invasion of Belgium, but that all declarations of war obviously are violations of such treaties.

SIX—On the declaration of war Belgium received with armed resistance the pledges of Germany that passage of German troops through her territory would not mean occupation of that territory, and thus Germany was at war with Belgium quite as much as with France.

SEVEN—In the early days of the war it was unquestionably this armed resistance by Belgium, in the opinion of the German government, which led to the failure of the original plans of the German general staff and prevented a speedy victory over the French.

EIGHT—Although the original German plans never included any idea of occupying any part of Belgium, there was a period in which certain counselors advocated permanent occupation of that country, basing their arguments on the indisputable fact of Belgian resistance and its corrollary that "to the victors belong the spoils."

NINE—At present these counsels have been overcome by others of a far shrewder kind—counsels which advocate restoring Belgium, and thus making peace not only possible but sure, unless the allies wish to face the world with an admission that their original, loudly proclaimed motives for rushing to the aid of stricken Belgium were in fact not their motives.

BILL WOULD OPEN UP N. Y. FLATS TO PARENTS

Albany, Feb. 5.—Landlords in New York, who refuse to rent apartments to families, because they have children, will be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of from $50 to $500, if a bill introduced by Senator James J. Walker, yesterday, becomes a law.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men—Women wanted $75 month. Government jobs; vacancies constantly; write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Wanted—Earn $15, $20 weekly ad-dressing mailing circulars, spare time; instructions 10c. Mailing Service, 210 Holliday Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Earn $15 weekly addressing enve-lopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Y. Hines, Garden Grove, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for government jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month; vacations with pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G31, Rochester, N. Y.

I pay 25c each for Lincoln Pennies and Buffalo Nickles, several dates; send dime for list W-30. C. J. Conrad, Altoona, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special of-fer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENTS.

Invent something; your ideas may bring wealth; our free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent, through our new credit system; write today. Watens & Co., 438, Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Michigan Farm for Sale—Adjoins village of Vassar, 2,000 people; good buildings, soil fine condition, well watered, fine for stock; 244 acres; would sell in one or two farms; residence half mile from schools. Write Estate of Justin Wentworth, Bay City, Michigan.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm: in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable man. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents—Men or women. A real, honest to goodness, sells itself line, over 25% light weight, popular-priced necessities; we pay 100% commission; $6 a day can be made at the start—no capital, no experience required; enormous demand, sells fast, big repeaters; valuable territory open, all or spare time; elegant agents' outfit furnished free; write today, postal will do. American Products Co., 4372, American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

1916's sensation. Eleven-piece toilet article set selling like blazes at $1, with $1 carving set FREE. Enormous profits. Tremendous hit. Engle made $51.00 first week. Write quick. Pierce Co., 703, Pierce Bldg., Chicago.

$2.50 per day salary paid one man or woman in each town to distribute circulars and take orders for non alcoholic flavors in tubes. Permanent, easy work. Ziegler Co., 7 N. Harrison st., Chicago.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

Solicitors (both sex) to sell the best dollar necessity on earth. A-N-H Mail Order Co., Box 1097, Atlanta, Ga.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted—Farms and ranches. Owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-To-DATE REALTY EXCHANGE, La Salle, Illinois.

Wanted—Farms; have 3,357 buyers; describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale—Pure country sorghum molasses, six-gallon case, $3.00. Chas. Stockbarger, Greenup, Ill.

Advertise in 65 Michigan weekly newspapers, 8c the word, once; 25c the word, four times. United Weekly Press Association, 8 Campau Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FARM LANDS.

OWNERS OF SUCCESSFUL HIGHLY PRproductive 1,000-ACRE ORCHARD AND FARM WILL SELL

20-Acre Farms for Only $300

ON TERMS OF $5.00 CASH AND $5.00 MONTHLY WITHOUT INTEREST OR TAXES.

I am having splendid success with my 1,000-acre orchard and farm in southeast Missouri. Have 100 acres in peaches, 136 in apples, 6 in grapes, 8 in strawberries, 4 in blackberries and raspberries and 150 in vegetables, grains and grasses. The balance will be planted to grapes and fruit trees next spring. The peaches have been running over $100 per acre, berries and grapes, $300; tomatoes, $100 ($10 per ton at the canning factory), etc. Apples just coming into bearing.

I have a large amount of land surrounding my 1,000-acre orchard and farm, much more than I will ever be able to get under cultivation myself, and will sell 10 and 20-acre tracts at $300, on terms of $5.00 cash and $5.00 monthly, without interest or taxes.

FARMS FREE TO LIMITED NUMBER.

For a limited number of persons I have an arrangement whereby they can obtain a farm tract free.

My location is in southeast Missouri, midway between the Ozarks and the lowlands; elevation above sea level about 550 feet.

Before offering any of my land for sale, I went to the authorities of the seven northern states having the so-called "Blue Sky" laws and asked them to pass on the printed matter I had prepared and to send their expert land men to inspect my orchard, farm and land thereof. After doing this, and also investigating my financial responsibility and past business record, they quickly granted permission to sell my land in their states.

A few acres here, properly looked after, will bring you a splendid income, besides providing the best of everything for your own use. $100 to $800 clear profit per acre can be made. Fruits, berries, vegetables, grains and grasses will produce these results. A single cow can be made to pay $12 clear profit every month. $100 will build you a cozy, comfortable home in our mild climate that will seem like a little palace compared with the ordinary, crowded brick-bound city flat.

With a few chickens, pigs and a cow, fruits, berries, vegetables and a little meadow to start with, your health, wealth and happiness come into your own hands. You are boss of all, with room to grow, and no one is big enough to come in and give you orders. We have good schools, churches, rural free delivery and mutual rural telephone lines and good towns.

FREE RAILWAY FARE

to purchasers; 90 days' time to visit land and make your selection; money back after one year if dissatisfied; payments stop in case of death; money loaned for improvements; perfect title; immediate possession.

GET THIS FREE BOOK TODAY

I have made about 50 kodak views in and around the big orchard and farm and on the land I am offering, and have had them reproduced in a 16-page pamphlet, in which also I have placed all the information to be obtained regarding the topography, soil, climate, water, rainfall, healthfulness, productivity, products and about everything you want to know; also 50 letters from men in Ohio who have gone down to look and who have bought. I'll gladly send you a copy if you will write

WILLIS R. MUNGER,
D 206 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted, $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. **Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.**

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AGENTS.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 64 PARSONS, KAN.

Wanted Thousands of men and women wanted for Government service. Big pay, sure work, rapid advancement. Write for my big FREE Book E. O. 1054. It gives full details. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN WANTED We positively teach you at home by mail to earn $25 to $50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system, lowest price. MODELS FURNISHED. Write for Free book. PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 70-T Beaver Street, New York

RELIABLE WOMAN; SPARE TIME DISTRIBUTE FREE bottles our delightful Lotus Perfume to advertise. Pay every day. No money or experience needed. N Waverly Brown, Sec'y., 738 N. Franklin, Chicago

Lady Distributors: We are giving away, to advertise, thousands of full size packages our wonderful Ko-Ko-Foam Shampoo FREE. Send name and address for your free pkge. No money or experience needed. Big money. WARD CO., N-738 Franklin, Chicago

PATENT YOUR IDEAS $9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Manufacturers constantly writing us for patents we have obtained. Patents advertised for sale at our expense. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys Est 20 Years. 1099 F. St. Washington, D. C.